Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1835. [No. 2,511.

ON Wednesday next the 26th Inst., at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by Public auction at their Rooms.

A variety of property belonging to an Officer embarking for England, consisting of plate, glass and plated ware, Furniture, &c. &c., and two superior high caste Arab Horses, one of them a capital charger.

ALSO,

An assortment of Native Jewellery, consisting of Gold Bangles, Neck chains, Breast pins, Broaches, Rings, Combs, &c. &c. Chaili Dresses, Bottled Beer, Port Wine, and Claret.

AT NOON WILL BE SOLD,

Any Horses and Carriages that may offer, and at 1. P. M. they will put up, 7 Pipes of Brandy, and 7 of Gin, recently imported (samples of which may be tasted,) also about 100 pieces of fresh Hams, and a few cases of Cheese, ex "*Parsee.*"

Nesbit Lane, 19th Augt, 1835.

FOR Sale—A full sized Billiard Table, made by "THOMAS FERRAR," with Thurston's Cushions, Balls, Cues, Cue stands, and Two chairs—in good order.

ALSO

A Light English built Britchzka, with a pair of handsome young Arab Horses and Harness. The carriage has not been run long, and the whole forms a stylish and complete equipage.

For price and particulars, apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 19th August, 1835.

FRESH CAPE GARDEN SEEDS.

A Few Packets of the above well assorted, are for sale, at 12 Rupees the Packet.

Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 19th August, 1835.

MR. DOMINGOS ROWLAND, respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Captain of Ships as also other Gentleman, that he has opened a Registrars' Office for the purpose of Shipping Sailors of every description—Europeans, Portuguese, &ca., as also servants. Every order will be punctually attended to, if forwarded to his office, opposite to Messrs. YATES AND Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned, from *Barton and Guestier, of Bordeaux.*

Barsac	each Rs. 23	per doz.		
Red Hermitage	" " 28	"		
Leovi le Claret	" " 18	"	In case of 1 dozen each.	In cases of 3 doz.
Monton do	" " 18	"		
St. Julian do	" " 13	"		
Fine Old Cognac	" " 15	"		
Cognac	" " 12	"		
From Shaw and Maxwell.				
Very superior Sherry	Rs. 23	per doz	In case of 1 dozen each.	Increases of 3 doz.
Brown Sherry	" 15	"		
Good Pale Sherry	each Rs. 203	per Hhd.		
Ditto	" " 100	" Qr. cask.		
Ditto	" " 12	per doz.		
Superior Sherry,	" " 130	" per Qr. cask.		
Raspberry Ratafia	" " 15	per doz	In cases of 3 doz. pint bot. each.	
Cherry Ditto.	do.	do.		

Bombay, 19th August, 1835.

AN EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

BUCK and Co. respectfully invite the attention of the Literati, to a collection of valuable scientific and other works, (for the most part half bound), which they will have the pleasure to submit for public outcry on Tuesday, the 25th inst. comprising chiefly as follows, viz. Paley's work, 8 vols. Elegant Extracts 7 do. Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, 1 do. Lumsden's Arabic Grammar, 1 do. Boyle's works in Latin 1 do.; Smith's Botanical Grammar 1 do. Naturalist's Pocket Book 1 do. Cowper's Correspondence 2 do. Parke's Chemical Catechism, 1 do, Hulton's Mathematical Table 1 do. Campbell's Rhetoric 2 do. History of the Church of Christ 4 do. Encyclopedia Britannica 20 do. with 6 of Supplement; Elsam's Architecture 1 do. Simson's Euclid 1 do. Sherlock's Discourses 1 do. Military Memoirs 1 do. Anacharsess' Travels 8 do. Moliere's work 8 do. Boileau's do. 1 do. Malherbe's Poems 1 do. a portion of Voltaire's works 8 do. various Annuals for 1829,30 and 31, Johnson's Lives of the Poets 2 do. Bennett's Reformation 2 do. Bingley's Annual Biography 4 do. Josephus's Wars of the Jews 2 do. a variety of pious works of pocket size, an elegant copy of Boyer's French Dictionary 1 vol. 4to. Golens Arabic and Latin Lexicon 1 do. Sir W. Jones's works and supplement 8 do. Bruce's Annals of the East India Company 3 do. Church's Cabinet of Quadrupeds 2 do. 4to. Ruppi's Arabic and French Dictionary 1 do. Do. Johnson works 12 do. Herodotus in Greek and Latin 6 do. Simson's Algebra 1 do. Keith's Trigonometry 1 do. Watson's Chemical Essays 5 do. Murjett's Table 1 do, Taylor's Logarithms 1 do. Racine's works 3 do. Mackays' Longitude 2 do. British Essayists 5 do. Newton's works 9 do. Constable's Miscellany 71 do. Family Library 50 do. Many Latin and Greek works of celebrity, and a variety of others, all highly deserving the attention of the reading community.

N. B. Orders for any of the above from the interior, accompanied with a reference, will be faithfully attended to.

Apollo House, 19th August, 1835.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S.

WILL sell by public auction, on Monday the 24th instant, at their Rooms, an Invoice of Fresh Saddlery from Milroy, imported per Ship *Euphrates*, consisting of Brass mounted Buggy Harness, Hunting and Lady's Saddles complete, Spare Buggy reins, double and single heads and reins, Girths, Brass and plated mounted Spare Buggy Heams and Traces, &c. &c.

The above may be viewed from this day.

Bombay, 19th Augt. 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HORMUZJEE ARDASEER and Co., beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that they have purchased an Investment of fine Handsome Jewellery which is exposed for sale at their Shop; as also fine Perfumery from Smith and Nephew.

Apollo Street, 19th Angust, 1835.

CALCUTTA DAILY PAPER.

THE ENGLISHMAN and MILITARY CHRONICLE, the largest daily Paper in India, consisting of *eight* pages of *thirty two* columns, contains nearly two pages every day, exclusively devoted to the consideration of Army matters. The original Military Correspondence published in the Journal, has amounted on the average to *eighty Letters* per month, for some months past.

The ENGLISHMAN likewise contains a great body of Miscellaneous information, interesting to the general reader. Sporting subjects also receive attention, while those interested in *Law matters*, will find it the only paper in India, which furnishes accurate, and constant reports of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

Subscription to the ENGLISHMAN and MILITARY CHRONICLE, 6T Sicca Rupees per annum, exclusive of postage, payable in advance.

Agent at Bombay—Mr. MALVERY.

Ditto at Madras—Messrs. BINNY AND Co.

BYCULLA SEMINARY,

NESBIT LANE.

MRS. FREDERICK MARTINNANT, in returning her grateful thanks to her Friends, and the Public in general, for the very liberal support and assistance she has received in her SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, begs to intimate that, from the favour shewn her, she has been induced to extend her establishment, and to embrace the opportunity of associating with herself, *Mrs. Phillips* in the performance of her duties; and also to engage airy premises with extensive grounds, in Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

From the arrangements made, *Mrs. Martinnant and Mrs. Phillips* have no hesitation in giving every assurance, that it will be in their power to afford the greatest attention to the improvement, comfort, and morals of the children entrusted to their care.

TERMS.

For Board and Tuition under 10 years of age	Rs.	35
Ditto...ditto. above ditto.	"	40
Daily Scholars	"	10
EXTRAS.		
Piano Forte	Rs.	10
Vocal Music	"	5
French	"	10
Drawing	"	8
Stationary	"	1
Washing	"	2

Per mensem.

A Dancing Master attends the establishment, at the charge of Rs. 12 per mensem, for each Pupil.

☞ It is requested that each Pupil may be furnished with a Knife, Fork, and Spoon; Bed, Bedding, and Washing Towels.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A Few Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, are for sale at the Office of the undersigned, in setts of £150, £200, £300, £400 and £500, at the exchange of 1*s*. 10*d*. per Bombay Rupee; from parties at outstations, remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1835.

NOTICE.—Will be sold by public Auction, in the Bombay Dock yard, on Thursday next, the 20th Instant, at 4 P. M. (if not previously disposed of,) the copper fastened and fast sailing "Schooner NASSBEE," of about 89 Tons Burthen, with her stores, the property of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat. Further particulars and a list of the Articles, may be seen at AGA MAHOMED RAHIM SHERAZEE'S Office.

Nesbit Lane, 19th August, 1385.

DESTOURNELL AND COS' CLARET.

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozens each, and of one dozen each, price 20 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 19th August, 1835.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., a few Hhds. of superior Sherry, at Rs. 375 per hhd., from Messrs. DUFF AND LEIGH, of London, per *Lord Lowther*.

Bombay, 19th August, 1835.

THE FIFTY SEVENTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		70,000
1	Do. of		35,000
1	Do. of		15,000
1	Do. of		10,000
2	Do. of	5000	10,000
5	Do. of	2000	10,000
20	Do. of	1000	20,000
22	Do. of	500	11,000
40	Do. of	200	8,000
60	Do. of	100	6,000
1500	Do. of	80	1,20,000

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for Sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE'S, opposite the General Post Office, at the following prices vizt—

Whole	Tickets at Rs.	74	each
Half	Do.	" 37	"
Quarter	Do.	" 19	"

The Drawing of the Lottery will take place on the 1st October, 1835.

Bombay, 19th August, 1835.

TO LET—A spacious *suite* of apartments adapted either as a dwelling House, or Merchants office.

For particulars, apply to SPRAGUE, FRITH AND Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals, Rs. 2

Respondentia Bonds, each	" 1
Ships Articles	" 1
Policies of Insurance	" 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs.	2
Interest Bonds	" 2
Bills of Lading	" 2
Powers of Attorney, each	" 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 19*th August*, 1835.

Passsage to London.

BY the splendid river-built Ships, both 650 Tons Burthen,

"*THE CARNATIC*;"

JOHN BRODIE, Commander, and

"*THE MALABAR*;"

WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander.

The Carnatic is expected here early in October, and will be despatched in all November.

The Malabar is expected here early in November, and will be despatched about the end of December.

The accommodations of these ships are very spacious and lofty, and both are quite new, now on their second voyage. Both vessels carry Surgeons. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 19th August, 1835.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE teak built Ship "BOYNE," of 650 Tons—Is expected in October, and will be despatched early in December next, having a Surgeon attached. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co., of whom plans of the accomodations may be had.

Bombay, 19th August, 1835.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE River Built Ship DUKE of ROXBURGH, A. 1. 500 tons,

JAMES PETRIE, COMMANDER.

Will be dispatched about the end of this Month,—Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER & Co., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 19th August, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—If you deem the following extracts from a very useful Publication, giving a description of the effects of beer drunkenness, worthy of insertion in your valuable paper, you will oblige,

HINT.

"Persons addicted to Malt liquors, increase enormously in bulk. They become loaded with fat: their skin gets double or triple, the eye prominent, and the whole face bloated and stupid. Their circulation is clogged, while the pulse feels like a cord, and is full and labouring, but not quick. During sleep, the breathing is stentorous. Every thing indicates an excess of blood; and when a pound or two is taken away, immediate relief is obtained. The blood in such cases is more dark and sizy, than in the others. In seven cases out of ten, Malt-liquor drunkards die of apoplexy or palsy: If they escape this hazard, swelled liver or dropsy carries them off. The abdomen seldom loses its prominency, but the lower extremities get ultima ely emaciated. Profuse bleedings frequently ensue from the nose, and save life by emptying the blood vessels of the brain."

"Both wine and Malt-liquors have a greater tendency to swell the body than ardent spirits. They form blood with greater rapidity, and are altogether more nourishing. The most dreadful effects, upon the whole, are brought on by ardent spirits, but drunkenness from Malt-liquors is the most speedily fatal. The former brink down the body by degrees; the latter operate by some instantaneous apoplexy or rapid inflammation."

"After this description, of the accuracy of which we believe there can be no doubt, our readers may be surprised at the gentleness with which many well-meaning persons treat the vice of intoxication by beer, when compared with their extreme indignation against the slightest approach to ardent spirits. It appears to us that this indignation is in some degree a mistake. The temperance societies in the United States naturally directed their laudable efforts to repress intemperance against spirits, because spirits are the common drink of their country. It seems to us, that any resolution to avoid spirits, which would leave a man free to an immoderate use of beer, is a gross delusion, every one knows that there is much mischief, if not a good deal more in the tippling of the beer-shops in the country, than in the hasty excitement of the Gin-shop of the Town. In truth the efforts of all ought to be directed to the eradication of intemperance, whether the vehicle for intoxication be spirits, beer, or wine."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Sunday before last, a Sermon was preached at the Military Chapel on Colabah, by a Reverend Gentleman of the Roman Catholic persuasion and one who is (I am of opinion) more feared than lo'od, his being either, has nothing however to do with what I wish, with your permission to make known abroad—This Reverend Gentleman of the *order* of *Centuria* who thought fit, (unlike the generality of Clergyman that I have either heard or seen,) to make the subject of his sermon from commencement to end the circumstance of a poor Woman being married the week previous, *to* a Protestant, and having a few of her female friends (Catholics) to accompany her to the Protestant Church; this I candidly assure you, was the sole topic of his language, and which I am sorry to say was, not at all delivered in that language or tone that becomes a Pastor; but in harsh, sarcastic and galling insinuations, which not only caused a blush then, but many a tear after, I dare say; to think that allusions of so indecorous a nature should have been made before her neighbours and Friends, and by one too, whose only duty should be to instruct and promote Christianity, rather than to exert his utmost endeavours to break that united happiness, which should exist.

GHUREEB MANOOS.

Colabah, 18th August, 1835.

ACCIDENT.

ON Friday afternoon, a "CAFFRE GIRL" about thirteen years of age, was found drowned among the Rocks at the Light House end of Colaba—she had been seen on the Wednesday previous, wandering about near the sea shore, and was questioned as to who she was, and where she came from, but no answer could be elicited or any information obtained from her, nor was any thing known of her on the Island.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

At Colaba, on Monday the 17th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. G. Pope, 22nd Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

NONE.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

August 15th.—Ship John Adam, J. Roach, Master, from Calcutta, left the Pilot 17th June.

Passengers,—Mrs. Roach, and 1 native woman.

August 16th.—Barque Hector, P. Cowley, Master, from Liverpool 1st May.

Passenger,—P. M. Dalzell, Esq.

August 18th.—Brig Welcome, C. Castle, Master, from Greenock left 15th April.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Euphrates, and Duke of Roxburgh.

Do. Liverpool,—Minerva,

Do. Bengal,—Hydroose, Sumdany, Francis Warden and Futtil Kurim.

Do. China,—Hamoody, and Lord Lowther.

Do. Rangoon,—Brig Robert Spankie.

Do. Malay Coast,—Grab Dadley.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.

Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.

Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.

Do. Do. Brig Thetis, and Surveying Tender Royal Tiger.

Do. Do. Ship Schooner Cyrene.

Do. Do. Sloop of War Elphinstone, and Clive.

FREE TRADERS.—Lord Lowther, Allerton, Euphrates, Minerva, Duke of Roxburgh, Elora, and Parsee. John Adam, Barque Hector, and Brig Welcome.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Earl of Clare, Francis Warden, Hydrosee, Samdany, Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Claremont, Nassarathshaw, Lowjee Family, Mercai, Fazell Kurim, Nasser, Barque Shaw Byramgore, Dadley, and Brig Robert Spankie.

American,—Elizabeth.

Arab,—Ship H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtel Kureem, and line of Battle Ship Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130½	130
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	108½	108½
320, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108½	108¼
1041 *a* 1049, 3rd class.....		
Second five per cent Loan	107½ *at*	110½
Third five per cent Loan.....	110¼	110½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	108¾	107½
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	104¾	104½
Bills at 6 months' sight.....	2	1 | 11
Canton Bills.....		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	221
Sovereign's each.....	10½	10¼

HIGH WATER TABLE.

August 1835.	A.	M.	P.	M.
" 19th Wednesday.....	6	38	7	20
" 20th Thursday.....	8	2	8	4
" 21st Friday.....	9	8	9	15

To Correspondents.

The Continuation of the *Battle of Waterloo* has been received too late for this day's publication, but shall appear in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1835.

THE arrivals from Sea, since our last, have been the Ship *John Adam*, J. Roach, Master, from Calcutta, left the Pilot 17th June, on the 15th Instant; Barque *Hector*, P. Cowley, Master, from Liverpool 1st May, on the 16th Instant; and the Brig *Welcome*, C. Castle, Master, from Greenock the 15th April, on the 18th Instant:—

Passengers per John Adam,—Mrs. Roach, and one Native Woman.

Per Hector,—P. M. Dalzell, Esq.

BY the *Hector* we have received London Papers to the 29th April, which represent the position of the New Ministry as particularly triumphant and secure. The Members instead of having recourse to a general election had presented themselves individually to their constituents, and in spite of the great and well organized opposition manifested against them, were sure of being re-elected.

It was generally supposed that the New Ministry would cancel the appointment of Lord Heytesbury as Governor-General of India.

THE weather which during the whole season presented such alarming appearances of druaght, suddenly changed on Saturday Morning last, commencing with partial showers, which in the course of Sunday increased, and have since continued to fall very copiously, likely to fill all the tanks and wells, and although tardy to gratify the wishes of the Agriculturists.

THE *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 4th August states that Shumsoodeen Khan the Nuwaub of Feeruzpore, has made a free confession of his having been the instigator of the murder of the late Mr. FRAZER. We trust that Government will not fail to mark their sense of the nature of his heinous offence.

HISTORY OF RUNJEET SINGH.*

(*From the Asiatic Journal, for March*)

The work of Mr. Prinsep, on the Sikh Power and the life of Runjeet Singh, possesses at this juncture peculiar claims to public attention. The Sikh sect is tolerably well known from the sketch of Sir John Malcolm and other works; but the present condition of the nation, the causes of its rise from the depression it had reached in the beginning of the last century, and the political history of the reigning king of the Punjaub, are not to be found embodied in an authentic form in any publication. The consequences which must be expected to result from the demise of Runjeet now verging on the end of life, cannot fail to extend the relations now subsisting, between the British Government in India and the protected Sikh territory; and this consideration alone would make a work of such a character as Mr. Prinsep's attractive to every one who feels an interest in the concerns of British India.

The work has been compiled principally from a valuable report by Captain Murray, who had been employed for fifteen years in managing our relations with the Sikh chiefs on the British side of the Sutlej, and which appears to have been the fruit of much reading and research, and prepared from materials collected during his residence amongst the Sikhs. It included an account of the rise and fortunes of Runjeet Singh, derived from the reports and verbal information of intelligent persons who had served under him, compared with the native *akhbars*. The death of Captain Murray deprived the public of a digest of this voluminous report by his own hand, and Mr. Prinsep undertook the office of *redactuer*, with the advantage of having before him also the report of Captain Wade, as well as other contributions by a native agent, and intelligencer of the British Government.

The incidents of Sikh history present few features of any interest or importance until the death of Maha Sing, the father of Runjeet, in the year 1792. The ancestry of this chief is traced to Churut Singh, whose progenitors were Jat zemindars of Sookur Chuk, and who was the head of one of the twelve principal *misuls*, or associations, which constituted the Sikh military power. Churut Singh had risen from a common *dhar wee*, or highwayman, to be the sirdar of the Sookur Chukea misul, with a territory computed to yield three lacs of rupees. He was killed, in 1774, at the age of forty-five, by the bursting of his own matchlock, in a skirmish with the force of a hill raja, against whom he was acting as an auxiliary. His eldest son, Maha Singh, then ten years of age, succeeded to the sirdaree, and in 1776 he married the daughter of Gujput Singh, of Jeend. He gained great reputation in a joint attack with Jy Singh, of the Ghunneya misul, on Rusool Nugur, in 1778; the place fell to Maha Singh, whose early prowess induced many independent sirdars, who had attached themselves to the Bhungee, or head misul, to transfer their service to him. In 1780, Runjeet was born. He was attacked, when a child, with the small pox, which endangered his life, and deprived him of one of his eyes, besides marking his face with its ravages.

The destruction of the Bunghee misul, by an Affghan army, enabled Maha Singh to strengthen his own from its ruins. Though of a restless spirit, his prudence led him to abstain from courting hostilities till his power was matured. He, however, could not resist the temptation of availing himself of the disorders of the Jummoo state, which he ravaged and plundered of much valuable property. This exploit, however, displeased his old master, Jy Singh, who, on the young sirdar's visiting him, at Umritsur, after his return, from the hills, received him with coolness, and when Maha Singh humbly begged, in the attitude of an inferior, to know in what he had offended, tendering any atonement in his power, called out, loudly and rudely, that "he desired to hear no more of the *bhuglee's* (dancing boy's) pathetic conversation." This insult was not to be digested by the spirited young chief, who, mounting his horse, and rejoining secretly from the city, associated with him Jusa Singh, the ejected sirdar of the Ramghuteea misul, then living by depredations, and commenced hostilities with Jy Singh. Other disaffected tributaries of the latter joined the two sirdars, who defeated and slew the son of Jy Singh, and compelled the latter to sue for peace. In 1785, Maha Singh betrothed his son Runjeet to the daughter of Gous Buksh, the very son of Jy Singh who had been slain in the battle. This connexion, together with the influence he acquired from the friendship of Jusa Singh, restored to the Ramghuteea misul, consolidated the authority of Maha Singh, which was superior to that of any other chief in the Sikh nation. He continued to administer in peace the territory he had acquired and to exercise his influence for the benefit of those connected with him, till 1791, when a desire of aggrandizement induced him to endeavour to subject his own nephew, Saheb Singh, on his accession to the sirdaree of Goojrat, to the condition of a tributary. The Goojrateea chief sought aid from the Bhungee Sikhs, who came in force. Maha Singh, however, continued to besiege Saheb Singh in the fort of Soodrup, for three months when, in the early part of 1792, he became seriously ill. The siege was consequently broken up; he was carried back to his principal residence, Goojraolee, where he died at the age of twenty-seven "He was brave, active, and prudent beyond his years, and left a high reputation amongst his nation for all the qualities of a sirdar. He shook off the trammels of his mother's guardianship at the early age of seventeen; and some time after, having detected her in an intrigue with a brahmin, put her to death with his own hand: an act of barbarous justice which does not seem to have lessened his reputation, or in any way to have affected his character injuriously, in the eyes of his contemporaries."*

Maha Singh left only one son, Runjeet, then in his twelfth year. His mother became regent, assisted by her husband's minister. In 1793, the demise of Jy Singh left the Ghunee misul likewise under the direction of his mother-in-law, Suda Koonwur, everything having been prepared beforehand for the exclusion of the sons of that chief.

Little care was taken of the education of Runjeet Singh; he was never taught to read or write, whilst he had means furnished to him of gratifying every youthful passion or desire, and his early years were passed in indulgence and in the sports of the field.

At the age of seventeen, he dismissed the dewan and assumed the conduct of affairs. This was not only the point in which he copied his father's example. Upon receiving evidence that his mother, the regent, had lived a profligate life, the dewan not being her only paramour, Runjeet, *it is said*, sanctioned or connived at her being put to death, Dal Singh, Maha Singh's maternal uncle, being designated as the perpetrator of the act by means of poison.

During the early administration of Runjeet Singh the Punjaub was twice invaded by Shah Zuman of Cabool, who was not opposed by the Sikhs in the field, and who occupied Lahore without opposition. When the shah retired from this city, Runjeet, who had retreated before him, with other sirdars, began to entertain views of securing it to himself. By an opportune service to Zuman Shah, in his retreat, he obtained from that prince a grant, with permission to take possession of Lahore, then jointly possessed by Chyt Singh, Maha Singh, and Saheb Singh. Armed with his authority, and assisted by the credit and troops of the Ghunee misul, under Suda Koonwur, his mother-in-law, he prepared an expedition to seize the city, and the three chiefs being not only profligate and debauched, but negligent, Runjeet got admission into the city, and the three sirdars were compelled to accept jagheers.

His acquisition of a place so important roused the jealousy of all rival sirdars, who combined for its recovery; but finding Runjeet well prepared, they desisted from molesting the young chief in whose possession the city has ever since remained.

The next enterprize of Runjeet was against the Mussulmans of Kasoor, whose chief, in 1801-2 was compelled to become his feudatory. In 1802 he took the fort of Chemiot, held by the son of the Bhungee chief. The same year, Khurruk Singh, the present heir-apparent of the Maha Raj, was born; his mother was Mej. Koonwur, daughter of Khujan Singh, of Nukee.

From this time, Runjeet continued to augment his possessions, by aggression and by escheat, till 1804, when the dissensions of the four sons of Tymoor Shah began to produce distractions in the Affghan empire, and invited him to further aggrandizement, by seizing the dependencies of that empire east of the Indus. Accordingly, after a *dussera* passed with more than ordinary excess, he crossed the Ravee in October, and made preliminary arrangements for executing his ulterior designs, by establishing relations with the Mahomedan chiefs and families on the Chunab and Jhylum, who were easily induced to detach themselves from Cabool and submit to the ruler of Lahore. Next year his designs were interrupted by the hostilities between the British and Holkar, who was flying towards Caboo!, and threatened to make the Punjaub the scene of an alarming contest. This danger was, however, averted, and Runjeet continued to make encroachment on his neighbours, and foment their quarrels in order to augment his territories.

His extensive usurpation on the east and south bank of the Sutlej excited the alarm of the Sikh chiefs situated between that river and the Jumna, who determined, in 1805, to send a mission to Delhi, to solicit that their possessions might be taken under the protection of the British Government. Intelligence of this mission rendered Runjeet uneasy, and he spared no pains in the endeavour to detach the chiefs from the design of forming a connexion with the British Government. The aspect of the political horizon, in Europe and the East, induced the Governor-general (Lord Minto) to direct his attention to the state of the countries in the west of India, and to despatch a British agent to Lahore. Mr. (now Sir T.) Metcalfe was the negociator selected, and this gentleman was coldly received by Runjeet Singh at Kasoor; but, in defiance of the intimations conveyed to him, and in the face of the British envoy, he continued his aggressions on the other side of the Sutlej; whereupon the Indian Government instructed Mr. Metcalfe to avow that the country between the Sutlej and the Jumna was under British protection, and to insist on the restoration of all that had been recently seized. To enforce this demand, and support the negociation, a body of British troops was advanced to the frontier, under Colonel Ochterlony, which crossed the Jumna in January 1809. The Sikh detachments retired as Colonel Ochterlony advanced, who took *en route* the several places visited by the Sikh army, till he reached Loodiana on the Sutlej. His march was joyfully hailed by the people and chiefs.

Hitherto, Runjeet had maintained the conferences with the British envoy, that the Jumna, not the Sutlej, was the proper British boundary, and that, in right of his supremacy over the Sikh nation, he had feudal superiority over all the Sikh chiefs between these two rivers. The arrival of Colonel Ochterlony, however, awakened Runjeet to the risks he incurred from protection being extended to the chiefs in the Punjaub and collision with a power he had never designed to oppose in the field. Meanwhile, an explosion of fanatical zeal occurred in his camp. The *Akalees*, a body of enthusiasts, attacked the envoy's camp. The escort was called out, and although only composed of two companies of native infantry, and sixteen troopers, they charged and routed the fanatics. This circumstance convinced Runjeet of the unfitness of his own troops to cope with those under European discipline and determined him to secure peace and friendship at the sacrifices demanded. A treaty was accordingly concluded on the 25th April 1809, by which the British Government disclaimed any concern with the territories and subjects of the raja to the northward of the Sutlej, and the raja pledged himself never to maintain in his territory on the left bank of that river more troops than necessary for the internal duties, nor commit or suffer any encroachment on the possessions or rights in its vicinity. Here ended the discussion; all future relations with Runjeet were confined to friendly letters and exchange of presents; but the British officers on the frontiers were instructed to watch his proceedings, and require instant redress in case the treaty was infringed. "The continued prosecution of this course of policy," observes Mr. Prinsep, "to the present date, has weaned the chief from all apprehension of danger to his own authority from the ulterior views for which he long gave us credit; and there is now established between the two powers as complete and perfect a good-fellowship, as can exist with states constituted like those of India. It is based, however, on no better foundation than the personal character of Runjeet Singh, and his personal conviction that the British Government desires to see him prosperous and powerful, and would regard the extinction of his rule and the confusion and convulsions which must follow, as a serious evil of mischievous influence to itself."

The arrangements with the protected chiefs embraced protection without tribute, and a stipulation that the sirdars were to join the British standard when called upon. They were made in a general proclamation, superseding the necessity of separate engagements.

These arrangements, which eventually involved many points which required the interference of the protecting state, in respect to succession and escheats, called for no strong measure till 1812, when the disorder of the Puteeala state rendered it necessary to depose the raja, Saheb Singh, who evinced symptoms of insanity. The ranee, in association with Nunda Rao, a shrewd brahmin minister, was appointed regent for the heir-apparent (the present raja); but as her administration was unpopular, and the profusion of Saheb Singh had procured him many partisans, the interference of the British superintendent (Colonel Ochterlony) was resented as an act of tyranny prompted by bad motives; the colonel was nearly being assassinated by an Akalee.

Meanwhile, Runjeet pursued his system of aggrandizement in those quarters which were open to his ambitious views; he secured by assault the strong fort of Kangra, in the hills besieged by the Ghoorkhas; he seized the jageer of Bhaghseel Singh, in the Jalundhur Doaab, and districts of Bhoop Singh, of the Fyzoolapoor misul; he extorted a large sum from the chief of Veezeerabad; confiscated the territory of Goojrat; and exacted contributions from the chiefs east of the Jhylum.

It was in 1809 that he commenced organizing his troops on the British model; forming them into regular battalions, drilled by deserters from the British ranks, whom he appointed commanders. Artillery and cavalry were also remodelled.

In the beginning of this year, Shah Shooja, exiled from Cabool by the ascendancy of his brother, Shah Mahmood, sought refuge in the camp of Runjeet at Khooshab, and was received with outward respect.

Circumstances inviting, Runjeet invaded Mooltan, and laid siege to the city, desiring it, he alleged, for Shah Shooja. The place, however, was strong, the besieged determined, and the Sikh army deficient in the science as well as materials for the operation of a regular siege. After losing some valuable men, Runjeet was obliged to retire mortified at his ill success.

He renewed his petty aggressions; but, in February 1811, he was alarmed by intelligence that Shah Mahmood had crossed the Indus with 12,000 Affghans. An interview between the two potentates, however, ended in the Shah's returning to his capital.

Of the twelve original musuls, or confederacies of the Sikhs, nearly all had now (1811) merged in that of Runjeet, or acknowledged him as superior. His grasping disposition towards the old Sikh sirdars was reproved by the head of the Ramghur misul, Jodh Singh, who, when Runjeet offered him presents, as a mark of favour, when going upon an expedition a-

* Origin of the Sikh Power in the Punjab, and Political Life of Maha-raja Runjeet Singh, with an Account of the Present Condition, Religion, Laws, and Customs of the Sikhs, Compiled by HENRY T. PRINSEP, of the Bengal Civil Service, from a Report by Captain WM. MURRAY, late Political Agent at Umballa, and from other sources. Calcutta, 1834.

* Captain Wade assigns the year 1787 for the decease of Maha Singh, and states him to have been born in 1757.

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gainst another misul, with characteristic frankness, declined the compliment, adding, that he was fortunate enough in these times, if allowed to keep his own turband on his head.

In 1812, on the occasion of the marriage of his son Runjeet invited Colonel Ochterlony to honour the ceremony with his presence; and this Officer was received with great distinction. Runjeet showed him his new battalions, took him over the fortification of Lahore and some new works intended for their improvement. In short, the frank confidence he displayed to Colonel Ochterlony, though a military personage, contrasted strongly with the mistrust he evinced toward Mr. Metcalfe.

The unfortunate Shah Shooja, after many vicissitudes was prevailed upon by his wife to entrust himself and property to Runjeet, whose secret object was to get possession of the famous diamond called the *Koh-i-Noor* or 'hill of light,' and other rich jewels which the exiled prince still preserved. The disgraceful mode in which the Sikh chief obtained this coveted prize has been fully related in our Journal.*

Runjeet Singh had now several armies in the field, employed in different directions, whilst he made a tour into the Jalundhur Doab, to extend his territories and exact tribute. He next took possession of the Bhimbur and Rajaoree states, with the obvious design of eventually occupying the valley of Cashmere. With the same view, he had an interview with Futeh Khan, the vizier of Shah Mahmood, and facilitated the vizier's access to Cashmere, whilst, at the same moment, he craftily wrested from the vizier's grasp the fortress of Attuk. Futeh Khan was defeated in the attempt to take Attuk.

Runjeet now (1813) began preparations for an expedition into Cashmere; but it was not till June 1814 that he attempted the passage of the famous Peer Punjal range, which protects the valley. The main army, however, under Runjeet himself, entered the valley by Poonch, and found Mohamed Uzeem Khan, and the forces of Cashmere, drawn up at Toshu Myden. The Sikh troops left at the Peer Punjal pass, having forced it, and defeated the Cashmerians attemped Soofyn but were repulsed, and retired to the mountains. Upon which Mahomed Uzeem Khan attacked Runjeet, and compelled him to retreat with great loss.

The result of this expedition tempted the Bhimbar and Rajaoree chiefs to rebel, and the time requisite to chastise these and other chieftains, and to recruit and repair the losses sustained by the army, saved Cashmere from a visitation from the Sikhs for some years.

Whilst occupied in political arrangements, his own family was the scene of scandalous improprieties carried on between his wife, the mother of Khuruk Singh (the heir-apparent), and the Koonwur's dewan. The constitution of Runjeet, though originally excellent, owing to his alternate fools and debaucheries, both extreme, began to yield to its trials. About the beginning of 1817, his health became seriously impaired, and an incapacity for much exertion was thereby induced.

An expedition was sent against Mooltan, in 1818, under Khuruk Singh, a deed by Misur Dewan Chund, which carried the place by assault. A vast booty fell into the hands of the Sikh troops, who were summoned to Lahore, and compelled to disgorge their plunder, which was declared to be the property of the state.

The treacherous murder of the vizier Futeh Khan, of Cabool, whose talents had kept the empire in comparative tranquility by Prince Kamran, son of the Shah, threw Cabool again into disorder. Futeh Khan had fifty brothers, all of the head of governments; some of the family, known by the name of the Baruk-zees, are still chiefs of provinces formerly belonging to Cabool. Runjeet resolved to pass the Indus, and take advantage of these troubles, having a pretext in the ove powering of a Sikh detachment by the Khuruk Musulmans, and he entered Peshawur in November 1818, Yar Mahomed Khan retiring; but the governor left by Runjeet was expelled when he recrossed the Indus.

In 1819, Runjeet, encouraged by his success against Mooltan, and by the knowledge that Mahomed Uzeem Khan had carried it to Cabool, from the valley, the most efficient troops, prepared a second expedition against Cashmere, under Dewan Chund, a second army being formed to support him under Khurk Singh. Both armies entered the valley, and the forces raised to oppose them being raw troops, hastily levied, and unable to compete with the disciplined battalions of Runjeet, which were superior in number, the Seikhs occupied the valley with but little opposition. After making the necessary arrangements consequent upon this event, and subjecting in the neighbourhood, Runjeet, who had advanced with a reserve to Bhimbur, returned to Lahore, where his attention was engrossed by domestic concerns, arising out of the schemes of his mother-in-law, Suda Koonwur, whose independence and high bearing had become irksome to the Sikh ruler.

In March 1822, two European adventurers presented themselves at Runjeet's durbar, seeking military service. They had been colonels in the French army; one was named Ventura, an Italian by birth, the other Allard. They had left Europe after the battle of Waterloo, and had been employed in Persia, whence they found their way through Kandahar and Cabool to Lahore. The Sikh chief was at first very suspicious of their motives; but having satisfied himself that their statements were correct, he assigned them handsome salaries, and set them to instruct his troops in the European method of exercise and manœuvre. These gentlemen soon gained the confidence of Runjeet, and with others (particularly M. Court), who joined them afterwards, have been employed in posts of trust, much to the dissatisfaction of the sirdars. Mr. Prinsep thinks that this feeling, which still subsists, will make the situation of these officers very hazardous and delicate in the event of the Runjeet's decease.

In 1823, the Sikh chief again crossed the Indus, and at Noushbar came into conflict with a body of 4,000 Musulmans, and attacked them. Notwithstanding that the whole army of Runjeet, amounting to 24,000 strong, was employed against these men, who were not disciplined professional soldiers, but villagers and mountaineers, who fought for the *ghazee*, or religion, and though the Sikh troops were inflamed with religious rancour, they resisted all their efforts throughout the entire day, and finally cut their way through the Sikh posts, and made their escape to the mountains. Runjeet, after this battle, which occasioned him severe loss, again occupied Peshawur, and agreed to allow Yar Mahomed Khan to hold it as a tributary of Lahore.

From this period the political transactions of the Punjab must be so familiar to our readers, that it is superfluous to detail them. During the Burmese war, Runjeet Singh watched all its events with intense interest. The rise of Seyud Ahmed, a reformer who commenced a religious war against the Sikhs, might have shaken a less consolidated power than Runjeet's. Since the death of Seyud, there has been no occasion to call out the Sikh army, nor as Runjeet engaged in any military enterprise of importance.

Mr. Prinsep's work brings down the history of this chief to the year 1832, and concludes it with some observations on his character and resources. From these observations, and from the Appendix "on the Manners, Rules, and Customs of the Sikhs," by Captain Murray, we may find some interesting matter for another articles

* See vol. xiii. p. 93.

EUROPE.

THE SPECTATOR,—APRIL 26.

THE new Administration is completed in all its essential parts. In our second edition last week, we gave a list of the appointments, according to the most authentic accounts we could then procure. We now republish it; with a few alterations and additions. These, however, only refer to the subordinate arrangement; the list of the Cabinet Ministers having been correctly given last week.

THE CABINET.

Viscount MELBOURNE	First Lord of the Treasury.
The Marquis of LANSDOWNE	President of the Council.
Lord JOHN RUSSELL	Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Lord PALMERSTON	Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. CHARLES GRANT	Secretary for the Colonies.
Mr. SPRING RICE	Chancellor of the Exchequer
Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE	President of the Board of Control.
Mr. POULETT THOMSON	President of the Board of Trade.
Lord HOWICK	Secretary at War.
Lord DUNCANNON	Privy Seal, and Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.
Lord HOLLAND	Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster.
Lord AUCKLAND	First Lord of the Admiralty.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Marquis of CONYNGHAM	Postmaster-General.
Sir HENRY PARNELL	Paymaster of the Forces, and Treasurer of the Navy
Mr. FRANCIS T. BARING, Mr. E. J. STANLEY	Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.
Lord SEYMOUR, Mr. W. H. ORD, Mr. ROBERT STEUART	Lords of the Treasury.
Mr. FOX MAULE	Under Secretary for the Home Department.
Sir GEORGE GREY	Under Secretary for the Colonial Department.
Lord FORDWICH	Under Secretary for the Foreign Department.
Mr. ROBERT GORDON, Mr VERNON SMITH	Joint Secretaries to the Board of Control.
Sir RUFANE DONKIN	Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.
Colonel LEITH HAY	Clerk of the Ordnance.
Colonel ANSON	Storekeeper of the Ordnance
Lord DALMENY, Admiral ADAM, Admiral Sir W. PARKER, Captain ELLIOTT	Lords of the Admiralty.
Mr. CHARLES WOOD	Secretary to the Admiralty.
Mr. LABOUCHERE	Vice-President to the Board of Trade, and Master to the Mint.
Sir CHARLES PEPYS, Sir LANCELOT SHADWELL, Mr. Justice BOSANQUET	Commissioners of the Great Seal.
Sir JOHN CAMPBELL	Attorney-General.
Mr. R. M ROLFE	Solicitor-General.
Mr. CUTLAR FERGUSSON	Judge Advocate.
Mr. J. A. MURRAY	Lord Advocate.
Mr. CUNNINGHAME	Solicitor-General for Scotland.
Earl of MULGRAVE	Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord MORPETH	Secretary.
Lord PLUNKETT	Lord Chancellor.
Mr. Serjeant PERRIN	Attorney-General.
Mr. MICHAEL O'LOUGHLIN	Solicitor-General.
Marquis WELLESLEY	Lord Chamberlain.
Lord ALBERT CONYNGHAM	Vice Chamberlain.
Duke of ARGYLE	Lord Steward.
Earl of ALBEMARLE	Master of the Horse.
Earl of ERROL	Master of the Buck Hounds.
Earl of GOSFORD	Captain of the Yeoman Guard.

The idea that first suggests itself on looking over this catalogue of names is, that in the place of a Government of *impostors*, we have got an *unsuspected* Ministry. The country can be under no apprehension that Lord Melbourne and his colleagues will secretly strive to undermine institution and thwart the progress of principles which they openly profess to maintain and approve of. A feeling of confidence and security has succeeded to one of alarm and distrust. The good measures of the new Administration will be viewed as the honest effort of men desirous of promoting the welfare of the community, not as the artifices of a faction seeking to gain selfish ends under the pretence of patriotism. The Ministers are indebted for the power they possess and the exalted position they occupy to the respect and confidence of the Country. They rely for support on the great body of the People; they expect active enmity at the hands of the Peers and the Court party, and cannot look for much hearty aid from the King. They are the Ministers of the Nation, the organs of Public Opinion; *this* is the light in which they are regarded by the great majority of their fellow countrymen, and here lies their strength and power of usefulness.

But although the Ministry as a whole may be safely affirmed to be satisfactory to the Liberals, faults have been found with the mode in which some parts of it have been constructed. It certainly wears an aristocratic complexion; and it is not to be denied that useful men, filling a considerable space in the public eye, have been passed over, to make way for others less known, less valuable as administrators, but highly connected. In a very few instances, the desire to indemnify a member of the Whig party for the toils and expense of a severe election contest, or private feelings of kind consideration and sympathy, may have turned the scale. The old system has not been *entirely* abandoned; to a certain extent the public good has been less regarded than the desire of providing convenient situations for scions of noble houses.

It has been objected, that few of the Liberals as distinguished from the Whig party, have found their way into the Ministry. Why, it has been asked, were not such men as Grote, Warburton, and Ward, included in the new arrangements? Taking the individuals named, and beginning with Mr. Grote and Mr. Warburton, it may be doubted whether they would have accepted office, especially as, if placed in situations where their services would be most valuable, the one would feel it right to give up his banking, the other his mercantile pursuits. Have the dissatisfied ascertained that either of these gentlemen was prepared to make this sacrifice? But Mr. Ward is not fettered by business, and it was surely a mistake not to offer him some post which he could conveniently accept, and which would have afforded scope for the exercise of his industry and ability. He has filled so prominent a place during the discussion of the great question which led to the breaking up of the Tory Government, that we are not surprised at the dissatisfaction, among some earnest Reformers, which his nonappearance in the Ministerial list has occasioned. At the same time, it must be considered that there is also an advantage in having Mr. Ward and his Liberal coadjutors perfectly free from Ministerial trammels. It requires little foresight to discern that their time must come; and in the meanwhile, they will not be compromised by being parties to a less decisive policy than they would willingly adopt and enforce if they had the power. This we mention as a countervailing good to the unquestionable evil of excluding Mr. Ward and other eligible members of the Liberal phalanx from an active and responsible share in the Government of the country. The Ministry will suffer in popular repute from the want of their co-operation: perhaps in the end the country will gain by their remaining in a perfectly independent position.

The Tories are venting their spleen in depreciation of the new Ministers. This is very natural on their part; but is it discreet? Let us select a few of the leading members of the new Administration, and compare their qualifications for the performance of their respective duties with those of their predecessors—laying aside the grand and all-important distinction between the political principles of the two parties.

First, as Premier we have Lord Melbourne in the place of Sir Robert Peel—if indeed the latter can properly be said to have been more than the nominal head of his Administration. The fitness of a statesman for the office of the Prime Minister may be seen at once in the judicious selection of his colleagues and bestowal of the principle offices in his gift. But even the Tory *Times* could not defend Sir Robert Peel's choice of Knatchbull, Baring, and Stormont, for colleagues; and refused to apologize for the unbecoming appointment of Lord Londonderry—*how* unbecoming, has been newly illustrated by the Marquis himself, in presence of the assembled Lords, within he last week. It was pitiable to see Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons surrounded by the men styled Ministers by courtesy, whom he could scarcely trust to open their lips. Besides, it was the tactic of Sir Robert to persuade the People that he was a sincere Reformer; yet, not only in the making up of his Cabinet, but in his subordinate appointments, he acted so as to belie his professions. It appears therefore, that during the short period he was Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel exhibited deficiency of tact and judgment where the exercise of those qualities was first of all and most imperatively required.

Lord Melbourne is really at the head of his Cabinet: he is not the puppet of any nominal subordinate. His conduct as Home Secretary was both firm and conciliatory, and in the main unexceptionable, in very difficult times. It remains for him to have a fair trial, for as a leading Minister he is as yet untried. He has, however, shown much more discretion than his predecessor in the discharge of his first and most important duty; and he possesses the incalculable advantage over Sir Robert Peel of inspiring all who know him with a belief in his *sincerity*, as well as a high opinion of his manliness and decision of character. He never was suspected of trickery: he is not plausible, but straightforward.

Mr. Spring Rice is Chancellor of the Exchequer; and he must be a bold partisan of Sir Robert Peel who will assert that Sir Robert's qualifications for the office are superior to those of Mr. Rice. The fact is, that except one speech on the Malt-tax, which was merely a clever statement of well known facts and old arguments, Sir Robert Peel had no opportunity of displaying financial ability. Mr. Spring Rice is not Sir Robert Peel's equal as a rhetorician and mystifier; but he is a better political economist; and in financial arguments and statements nothing is more out of place than rhetorical display, and nothing more to be desiderated than that familiarity figures and business details which Mr. Rice has proved himself to possess. The country may congratulate itself on having exchanged the late for the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is almost ludicrous to compare the clever, conciliatory, and accomplished Lord John Russell, with that most insufferable bore and blunderer Mr. Goulburn; who is celebrated for nothing but Orange bigotry, and a series of mistakes respecting Sugar-duties which any merchant's clerk in Mincing Lane would have been ashamed to commit.

The Duke of Wellington has the merit of having continued in the line of foreign policy chalked out by Lord Palmerston. How long he would have held the same course, is problematical. We are not disposed to deny the Duke's industry or capacity for the management of the Foreign Office; but we do not believe him to be Lord Palmerston's superior. It is a high compliment to Lord Palmerston's former conduct of our affairs with foreign nations, that there is a universal outcry against his return to Downing Street from Continental as well as domestic Tories; who have not forgotten, that during his Ministry, Liberal opinions gained ground in Spain, Portugal, and Belgium. We confess that he did not appear to us to deserve so much of this Tory hatred by the conduct of his department. He seemed frequently to lean to Tory policy; and there was, moreover, one part of Lord Palmerston's practice which cannot be too strongly reprobated, and which he *must* correct—we allude to his employment of Tory envoys and ambassadors. In this way he disgusted the friends of the Liberal cause abroad, and did himself and his colleagues material injury at home. The bitter reviling to which he has been subject from the Tories must have convinced him that *they* have not been conciliated by such conduct; and he must be meanspirited indeed if he now perseveres in it with that view. It is unworthy of a man, who, we now understand, from the day of his joining Lord Grey's Cabinet acted in other respects as a true and steadfast Reformer.

Mr. Charles Grant's determined and regular support of Liberal measures in the Cabinet must also be allowed to weigh against his faults as an official; the principal of which is indolence. Extensive knowledge and superior abilities no one denies to Mr. Grant: but that he is sluggish and procrastinating—that he too frequently neglects business details—is generally asserted, and has not been contradicted. Making a large allowance for this failing, he is still immeasurably superior to Metternich's pupil, Lord Aberdeen; a person whose very existence seems to escape recollection the day after he has quitted office. As he came so he departs, like an automaton whose wires are pulled by the mighty Duke.

Of Sir John Hobhouse's qualifications for the Presidentship of the Board of Control, we can't say, for we know, nothing. We are told that this appointment is popular at the Indian House, and among the India merchants. Sir John at all events enjoys the advantage of succeeding the chattering sinecurist Lord Ellenborough, remarkable for nothing but conceit and indiscretion.

The appointment of Mr. Poulett Thomson is one of the very best that Lord Melbourne has made. The knowledge and experience of the President of the Board of Trade are universally admitted. He is, moreover, an undoubted Liberal, and a sound political economist. He can certainly have no reason to fear a comparison with Lord Ashburton; whose inability to hold to any set of opinions on any public question was proverbial, and whose recent exhibitions in the Commons must have convinced his friends that the House of Incurables was the proper one for him.

We can also give unqualified praise to the choice of Lord Mulgrave for the Irish Viceroyalty. This popular nobleman has proved himself the possessor of that species of ability which is calculated to render him exceedingly useful in his new office. He will act cordially with his Secretary, Lord Morpeth, his Law Officers, and the British Home Secretary; all of whom are as liberal as himself in politics, and as desirous of administering equal justice to the turbulent and misused people they are called on to govern. There really does appear at last to be some chance of an united Administration in Ireland. We cannot say that Lord Plunkett will make as good a judge as Sir Edward Sugden; but Lord Morpeth is infinitely preferable to Sir Henry Hardinge, if Ireland is to be governed on conciliatory, not on Orange principles. The appointment of that truculent officer to the post of Irish Secretary was in itself a threat of fire and sword; while the mild and intelligent Lord Morpeth must be regarded as a minister of peace and good-will to the Sister Isle.

Of those Ministers who are not in the Cabinet, Sir Henry Parnell is the most distinguished. To speak of Sir Henry in the same sentence with Sir Edward Knatchbull, might unexplained, look like an insult to the former. It appears a strange accident that has brought the two names in juxta-position. Sir Henry Parnell needed no foil, and poor Sir Edwards imbecility was already sufficiently marked. Was there not a little sly malice in Lord Melbourne's selection of a man of Sir Henry's temperate vigour and practical skill to replace the violent but feeble Kentish Wrongheaded? It has been remarked, by the way, that Sir Henry Parnell ought to have been in the Cabinet. Perhaps, however his time is not yet come. He is known to be a rather uncompromising stickler for thorough-going measures; and as we have before intimated, the present Ministry must deal more leniently with certain abuses, than that which in the course of a few years, and in another reign will have the conduct of public affairs.

So much for the comparative merits of the leading members of the present and the late Ministry: we think it must be allowed that Lord Melbourne and his colleagues do not lose by the comparison. In fact, it is advantageous for them to be placed by the side of their predecessors. But standing alone, they form a very respectable Ministry in point of talent and character. It is indeed substantially the same as that which was dismissed in November last, and which the Country at that time was disposed to regard favourably. After

months of agitation and turmoil and political animosity, the King and the Tories have been reduced to sue for terms to the triumphant Liberals. It is acknowledged that the Prerogative has suffered and Democracy gained by the attempt to exalt the one and depress the other. But the King and his secret advisers would have it so. The King would have his *whistle* and dearly has he made the Country pay for it. Will he now rest satisfied, or try the same tune over again?

Lord Melbourne announced the formation of his Ministry in the House of Lords on Saturday evening. The policy of his Government would, he said, be the same as it was last autumn—confirmed and strengthened by what has since taken place. The Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lord Alvanley could not contain their mortified spleen. Their angry questions drew forth from Lord Melbourne some unwelcome declarations. Whilst he disavowed any secret coalition with Mr. O'Connell, or participation in his extreme opinions in regard to the House of Peers and the Repeal of the Union, he declared that he would be no party to any system of "exclusion;" that he had not put a "veto" on O'Connell's entrance into the Government, and that the terms "veto" and "exclusion" were such as he should be sorry to use or acknowledge. Equally unpleasing to the Tories and gratifying to the Country was Lord Melbourne's solemn pledge to act upon the resolution of the Commons on the appropriation of the Irish Church revenues. We cannot in writing give the full force of this important avowal of the Premier; but we beg our readers to understand, that it was delivered with a tone of voice and an energy of manner which made it exceedingly impressive. Lords Londonderry and Alvanley sneered at O'Connell and the Irish Liberals in very coarse language,—styling them the "Radical Tail," the "Radical crew," the "curse of the country,"—as if they were ignorant that this "Tail" consisted of sixty Representatives of the People, not a few of them men of high character, superior ability, ancient family, and large possessions. The single fact that they represent the Irish millions in the British House of Commons, ought to have restrained their foul-mouthed vilifiers. The noble Lords aforesaid, however, "took nothing," as the phrase is, by their display of disappointed malice. In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. O'Connell gibbeted the "half-maniac, degraded by a resolution of the House as unworthy to hold office," and the "elated buffoon," who though in the market could persuade no Minister to buy him. Colonel Sibthorpe spoke on this occasion; as usual, he was superlatively ridiculous, and utterly capable of apprehending the good-humoured sarcasm with which O'Connell held him up to the laughter of the House. Mr. George Sinclair spouted another set of confused, broken winded metaphors, in the style and tone of a superannuated pedagogue. There never was a more melancholy exhibition of conceited fatuity. The case of Sinclair is quite hopeless: as a Member of Parliament, he is ruined beyond redemption.

Both Houses have adjourned to the 12th of May, in order to allow time for the elections of the new Ministers.—*Spectator*, *April* 18.

DISSENTER'S MARRIAGE BILL.

A BILL CONCERNING THE MARRIAGES OF PERSONS NOT BEING MEMBERS OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, AND OBJECTING TO BE MARRIED ACCORDING TO THE RITE THEREOF.

Whereas it is expedient to relieve those who are not members of the united church of England and Ireland and who object to be married according to the rite of the said church, from the obligation of being so married; and whereas, on account of the difficulty by law, as essential to the validity of marriage, any other religious rite or ceremony to which all persons, not being members of the said church would be willing to conform, it is expedient to provide another mode of contracting valid marriage between such persons, leaving to the free discretion of such persons to observe, in addition thereto, such religious rites and ceremonies as they may deem fit: and whereas it is necessary that proof of the marriages of such persons should be preserved and made certain and easy: be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, that from and after the next, when any two persons, not being members of the united church of England and Ireland, shall be willing to be united together in matrimony, and unwilling that the same should be solemnized in the face of the church according to the rite of the said church, notice in writing, according to the form marked (A.) in the schedule hereunto annexed, shall be given by one of them in person to any justice of the peace, acting in and for the hundred wherein such person giving such notice shall have dwelt for seven clear days next before the giving such notice, of their intention to acknowledge their marriage before such justice on a certain day and hour therein named, such day not being a Sunday, and not less than 14 clear days, nor more than three calendar months, from the giving of such notice, and such hour being between the hours of 8 and 12 in the forenoon; provided that if there be no justice of the peace acting in such hundred such notice may be given to a justice acting in and for an adjoining hundred of the same county, riding, or part; and that where such dwelling as aforesaid shall have been in any city, borough, or franchise having justices of the peace acting in and for the same, such notice shall be so given to some one of such last-mentioned justices.

And be it enacted, that in case any such justice as aforesaid shall be prevented by illness, absence, or other cause from acting as hereinafter mentioned at the time named in the said notice, or in case the parties shall propose any other time, the time named in the said notice shall not be adhered to but it shall be lawful for such justice with the consent of the parties, to name any other time within the said three months for his so acting, or by the like consent to send such notice, with an endorsement signed by him thereon of the day on which he received it, to any other justice of the peace acting for the same hundred, or in and for the same city, borough, or franchise, as the case may be; and thereupon such other justice, having received such notice, shall within the said three months act as hereinafter is mentioned.

And be it enacted, that on the day named as before-mentioned for the making of such acknowledgement of marriage, and before the same is made and taken, the parties to the intended marriage shall make and sign before such justice a joint declaration, according to the form in the schedule hereunto annexed, declaring that they are not members of the united church of England and Ireland, and that they object to be married according to the rite thereof; and after such declaration shall have been so made and signed, each of the said parties shall then and there make oath before such justice that he or she respectively believe that there is no impediment of kindred or alliance, or any other lawful cause, to bar or hinder the marriage then about to be acknowledged, and that he or she is of the full age of 21 years, or a widower or widow, as the case may be; and if both or either of the said parties be under that age, and not a widower or widow, then the party being under that age, and not a widower or widow, shall make oath before such justice that the consent of his or her parents or guardians to the marriage then about to be acknowledged has been obtained; or if there shall be no person duly authorized to give such consent, such party shall make oath to that effect; and the party who shall have given such notice as aforesaid shall make oath that he or she has dwelt for seven clear days as hereinbefore mentioned; and the forms of such oaths respectively shall be according to the forms in the schedule hereunto annexed; and after the oath so required shall have been taken, such parties shall, in the presence of such justice, and of two witnesses besides such justice, make a declaration to each other in the following words:—

"I, {A.B. / C.D.} hereby acknowledge you {C.D. / A.B.} to be wedded {Wife. / Husband."}

And shall give to such justice an acknowledgment in writing of such marriage, to be signed by them, and attested by the said two witnesses, according to the form marked (B.) in the schedule hereunto annexed; and such justice shall then and there take such acknowledgment, and sign the same with his name.

And be it enacted, that no marriage of any persons, not being members of the united church of England and Ireland, which shall not be solemnized in the face of the church, and according to the rite of the said church, shall be good to any intent before and until it shall have been so acknowledged as aforesaid; and that every marriage so acknowledged shall be as good, valid, and effectual, as if the same had been solemnized in England after publication of bans in face of the church, and according to the rite of the said church; provided that such acknowledgment shall not be valid to any intent, unless 14 clear days shall have passed between the day of the original receiving of notice thereof and the giving of such acknowledgment, and unless such acknowledgment be given within the said three months; and that nothing in this act contained shall effect in any way any marriage solemnized in England in the face of the church and according to the rite of the united church of England and Ireland, or make good to any marriage which, had the same been solemnized in England after publication of bans in the face of the church and according to the rite of the said church, would by law have been void or voidable; and that nothing herein contained shall in any way affect the jurisdiction of any court in matters relating to matrimony.

And be it enacted, that the justice of the peace who shall have taken such acknowledgment as aforesaid shall as soon afterwards as conveniently may be, send the said acknowledgement to the minister of the parish or chapelry having its own register of marriages, wherein the party giving such notice shall have dwelt as aforesaid, or in case such party shall have so dwelt in any extra-parochial place, then to the minister of a parish next adjourning thereto and within the same hundred; and that such justice may, if the parties to the marriage shall request the same, and he shall so think fit, deliver the said acknowledgment to the said parties, to be by them conveyed and delivered to such minister as aforesaid; and that the minister of the parish or chapelry shall, on receiving every acknowledgment of marriage, number it in the order in which he shall have received the same, and shall enter and accurately copy the acknowlegment in a fit book, to be provided and paid for in the like manner as the register book of marriages in the parish or chapelry is now provided and paid for, and shall number the entry and copy with a number corresponding to that on the original acknowledgment; and shall file such acknowledgment as soon as he shall have so entered and copied the same, and shall keep the file thereof, and the said book, with the other registers of the parish or chapelry; and shall permit every person applying to inspect such original acknowledgments, and such book, and to have copies of any such acknowledgment, or of any entry in such book on the like terms and conditions to which any person inspecting or obtaining copies of entries in any register of marriages is now subject; and that every such acknowledgment, and every such entry, or an examined copy of either of them shall be as valid to all intents as any entry or examined copy of any entry of a marriage entered in such register as is now by law required.

And be it enacted, that if any person, with intent to elude the provisions of this act, shall knowingly and wilfully insert, or cause or permit to be inserted, in any such acknowledgment or book of acknowledgments of marriages, any false entry of any matter relating to any marriage, or shall forge or alter in any such acknowledgment or book any entry of any matter relating to any marriage, or shall utter any writing as and for a copy of any such acknowledgment or any entry in any book of any matter relating to any marriage, knowing such writing to be false, forged, or altered, or if any person shall utter any such acknowledgment or any entry in any such book of any matter relating to any marriage knowing such acknowledgment or entry to be false, forged, or altered, or shall utter any copy of such acknowledgment or entry, knowing such acknowledgment or entry to be false, forged, or altered, or shall wilfully destroy, deface, or injure, or cause or permit to be destroyed, defaced, or injured, any such acknowledgment or book, or any part thereof, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported beyond the seas for life, or for any term not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years nor less than two years.

And be it enacted, that where parents or guardians have authority by law to give consent to marriages solemnized in England in the face of the church, and according to the rite of the united church of England and Ireland, parents and guardians shall have authority to give the like consent to marriages to be acknowledged under the provisions of this act; and such consent shall be as much and equally required to such acknowledgment as to any marriage solemnized in England in the face of the church, and according to the rite of the said church, unless there shall be no person duly authorized to give such consent.

And be it enacted, that where, from unsoundness of mind, or the being in parts beyond the seas, or the unreasonable or undue refusal of such parents or guardians, such consent cannot be had, there the judicial declaration of the Lord Chancellor of Commissioners of the Great Seal for the time being, the Master of the Rolls, or the Vice-Chancellor, shall be as necessary, and in like manner obtained and made in all cases of marriages to be acknowledged under the provisions of this act, as in cases of marriages solemnized in England in the face of the church, and according to the rite of the united church of England and Ireland.

And be it enacted, that if any person shall in the forenoon, between the hours of 9 and 12, apply at the residence of any justice of the peace then having in his possession any such notice or notices of an acknowledgment or acknowledgments of marriage not then made, and shall then and there request of such justice to be allowed to inspect the same, he shall allow such person for a reasonable time to inspect them, or any of them; and if such justice shall have cause to believe that there exists any impediment, by kindred or alliance, or other lawful cause, to any marriage to be acknowledged before him, he shall not take the acknowledgment thereof; and where any person or persons whose consent is necessary to such acknowledgment shall, by writing delivered by him, her, or them, or one of them, or by any person on his, her, or their behalf, signify to any such justice then having in his possession any such notice of an acknowledgment not then made, his, her, or their dissent to the marriage therein mentioned and to be acknowledged, such notice shall be absolutely void.

And be it enacted, that if any party shall knowingly and wilfully give any such notice required by this act as aforesaid which shall be false as regards the name or names of either of the parties thereto, and the other party shall knowingly and wilfully consent to the using of such false name or names, and thereupon any such acknowledgment be made in any name, or if the parties shall knowingly and wilfully make any acknowledgment before a person not being a justice of the peace acting for any county or place, or which shall be false as regards the name or names of either of the parties thereto such notice and such acknowledgment respectively and the marriage so acknowleged shall be null and void to all intents.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that after any such taking of any acknowledgment it shall not be necessary in support of the marriage so acknowledged to give any proof of the actual dwelling of the party giving such notice as aforesid in the hundred, city, borough, or franchise where he or she shall have given such notice, nor of the justice who shall have taken any such acknowledgment, being a justice of the peace acting in and for such hundred, city, borough, or franchise as aforesaid, nor of both or either of the parties not being members of the united church of England and Ireland, nor shall any evidence be received to prove the contrary in any suit touching the validity of such marriage, or of the acknowledgment thereof.

And be it enacted, that if any valid marriage acknowledged as aforesaid shall be procured by a party to such marriage to be acknowledged between persons one or both of whom shall be under the age of 21 years, not being a widower or widow, contrary to the provisions of this act, by means of such party wilfully falsely swearing as to any matter or matters to which such party is hereby required personally to swear, the estate, right, title, and interest of the offending party accruing by force of such marriage shall be secured for the benefit of the innocent party and the issue of such marriage, or if both of the parties be offending, for the benefit of the issue of such marriage, by the like process and on the like terms and provisoes as in cases of marriages procured by like means and solemnized in England in the face of the church and according to the rites of the united church of England and Ireland.

And be it enacted, that all notices and acknowledgments sent as aforesaid from one such justice to another, or from any such justice to such minister as aforesaid, shall, if sent by the general post, be free from postage, provided that the cover containing the same be endorsed by the justice so sending as aforesaid with his name, and with the words "Marriage Acknowledgment Letter," and that nothing but what in good faith relates to such notice or acknowledgment be enclosed in the said cover.

And be it enated, that wherein this act mention is made of the word "hundred," the same shall be deemed to include all wapentakes, lathes, wards, rapes, and other districts in the nature of a hundred, by whatsoever name they may be respectively denominated.

And be it enacted, that before such acknowledgment of marriage shall be signed by the justice of the peace taking the same, the parties to the marriage shall pay a fee of 7*s.* to such justice, whereof the sum of 5*s.* shall be received to the use of and be paid by him to the minister, to whom he is required to send such acknowledgment as aforesaid; and that every person requesting of any justice of the peace to be allowed to inspect any notice or notices of acknowledgment shall, before he shall so inspect the same, pay to such justice the sum of 1*s.*

Provided always, and be it enacted, that this act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to the marriages of any of the Royal Family: provided also, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to any marriages amongst the people called Quakers, or amongst the persons professing the Jewish religion, where both the parties to any such marriage shall be of the people called Quakers or persons professing the Jewish religion respectively.

And be it enacted, that two printed copies of this act, together with a book adapted to the form prescribed for the acknowledgment of marriages in the schedule (B.) to this annexed act, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, be provided by His Majesty's printer, and transmitted to the officiating ministers of the several parishes and chapelries having registers of marriages in England respectively, and that one of such copies of this act shall be deposited and kept with the said book.

And be it enacted, that this act shall extend only to that part of the United Kingdom called England.—*Time*, *April* 10.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

MADRID, APRIL 8.

This city is now agitated by various rumours, which partake of the distinctive parties that divide the Spanish people. The disturbances which have within the last fortnight broken out on two separate points, viz., Malaga and Saragossa, give not only a colouring, but even encouragement, to these different rumours. From Malaga the latest intelligence states that the rioters, who had there proclaimed the constitution of 1820, finding that their plot had in some measure succeeded, in consequence of the inertness of the Government, had sent a deputation to the Governor-General of the province of Granada, begging of him in the name of the Ayuntamiento, or corporation, not to approach their town, with which he, not having a large force to compel submission, found it useful to comply, and did not proceed nearer than Antequera, where he declared his intention to await the decision of the Government as to the measures to be adopted for the purpose of putting an end to the confusion. These measures are stated to be of the most decided nature, and the consequence must be that the want of troops in that district must necessarily oblige the Government to submit to the terms of the insurgents, rather than to induce the latter to yield. The news of this day, to which one cannot, however, give implicit credit, is that the rioters had formed something like barricades in Malaga, and were not disposed to obey the violent orders of the Government in Madrid. Some time must therefore elapse before one can depend on the results of the efforts of Santo Cruz, the new Governor of Malaga, or of General Rojas, the Governor-General of the province.

In Saragossa, on Friday last, a riot was created by the act of the Archbishop, whose name is Don Bernardo Francisco Caballero. This ecclesiastic, who, like most of his predecessors in Spain, is supposed to be inclined to support the system of absolute government, having, in the course of last week, refused to give the usual licenses to two clergymen, one of whom was notorious for liberal feelings, and the other for having taken upon him the office of chaplain to a squadron of the cavalry of the Urban Militia, a popular commotion, excited by the clamours of those clergymen, broke out, when the mob surrounded the palace of the Archbishop, crying out for the constitution of 1820, and for the death of the Archbishop. They broke all the windows of the palace and of the residences of the canons. They also attacked some convents, when five inmates of the convent of Victoria were slain, and three wounded, two of whom had their legs broken. A canon named Marco, brother of the Spanish Cardinal of that name, now residing at Rome, although that cardinal was named by the last will of Ferdinand VII. to a high employment, was also killed through mistake, for the canon Marco being much liked, would probably not have been hurt; but the mob seeing one of that dress endeavouring to escape, were preparing to slay him: somebody shouted, "No, no, it is the Canon Marco," others cried out, "It can't be, he is fleeing from us." A blunderbuss was discharged, and the unfortunate canon fell, weltering in his blood, to the great regret of even his murderers. A bookseller, named Pardo, marked out as a Carlist, received a shot as he was shutting up his shop, which in the course of a quarter of an hour terminated his life. A lay brother of the Franciscan convent was at 10 o'clock at night sent to ask for protection for the convent from the Governor-General, and on his return, although provided with a lantern, he was killed by a discharge from some of the Urban Militia. On Saturday morning the Archbishop continued to discharge his duties as if nothing had happened; but by the advice of the Governor he left the town during the night, as the riot was continued. He was escorted by a company of infantry and a squadron of cavalry on the road towards the frontiers of France. The rioters attacked the convent of the Carmelites, but the friars had the good sense to ring their bells, which soon brought the soldiers to their succour. The disturbances subsequent to the departure of the Archbishop, against whom they were chiefly directed, are stated to have been appeased. The Governor-General of the Province and the [illegible] Governor of the city published proclamations on Saturday, calling on the people to [illegible] laws.

The conduct of the Liberals [illegible] Saragossa leads many to believe that the course adopted by Martinez [illegible] not long survive the downfall [illegible]

his partizans, if it should even last long enough to see them fall. The Estamento Real does not appear to have taken root in this country. The removal from the Ministry of Martinez de la Rosa is more spoken of than ever, for even in the Chamber of Procuradores his influence appears to have lessened. He is now described on all sides as a good orator, but a very bad statesman. Mina too must also resign the command of the army, for all parties are dissatisfied with the little he has done, as he himself admits that he is incapable of enduring fatigue, as he is forced to take to his bed after the slightest exertion. He is stated to have written a letter to that effect to Valdez the Minister of War, who is on Friday or Saturday next to proceed to join the army. This Minister takes with him a portion of the officers and clerks in the War Department in order to perform the duties. An *ad interim* agent is to carry on the business of it in Madrid. General Rodil or General Balanzat is spoken of for that purpose.

The rumours of disturbances being expected in Madrid caused the Government to have the garison under arms on Sunday last, and to have numerous patrols in the streets. Reports of the factions having committed some outrages in Aranjuez have circulated, and last evening a party of the Royal Guard sallied forth in that direction. The most conflicting statements are current of the factions to various places in the neighbourhood of this city. One fact alone seems certain, that the Queen has given up all idea of quitting Madrid for some time.

Letters from the army do not scruple to state the necessity of sending even more troops thither than the 9 000 who lately arrived, and who are represented as merely sufficient to make good the great losses it has sustained. The termination of some free corps is much spoken of. Carnicer, the chief of the band in Lower Arragon, who was lately invited to go to a conference with Zumalacarregui, has been taken prisoner at Miranda, on the Ebro. He disguised him self as a muleteer, but was detected by a man who had served under him as a trumpeter. He has been shot, as it is affirmed.

In the Chamber of Procuradores the discussion has been engaged on various parts of the budget, but, to the satisfaction of many, who were apprehensive of the Minister's withdrawal of the bill on the internal debt, the debate is positively fixed on that subject for to-morrow.

Generals Soublette and O'Leary, the commissioners from Colombia, have already received due attention from the British Minister, Mr. Villiers, who on Monday gave a grand dinner, when all the chief men in this capital were invited to meet them.—*Times, April* 17.

BRUSSELS,—TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

The news of the birth of the Prince Royal of Belgium had no sooner reached Paris than the Queen of the French was on her road to Brussels to join her daughter, accompanied by the Prince of Joinville and the Princess Clementine.

The birth of the Prince has excited the greatest joy in Belgium, particularly in Brussels. It would be difficult to describe to you the enthusiasm which is manifested, especially among the lower orders, who have great affection for the King. Two circumstances have contributed much to the satisfaction of the public at Brussels, which elsewhere might appear indifferent, but here are considered of consequence. They are, first, the circumstance of the Queen being delivered at Brussels, and not at Laecken, where she proposed. Laecken forms a different commune to Brussels, and if the Prince had been born there, he would not have been a Bruxellois, and what regards the Bruxellois is so much respected, that in wishing the Queen should be confined at Laecken the King could not have done a less popular thing. Accident, however, has been fortunate for them. The other circumstance which gives so much satisfaction is that a Belgian doctor (M. Chantraine) delivered the Queen. If the event had corresponded with the arrangements of their Majesties, a stranger, Dr. Morcau, of Paris, would have performed the operation, and the national feeling would not have been so soon roused. These are puerilities you will perhaps say, and I agree with you, but the Belgian people are differently made. Their feeling is more susceptible of any thing national, which is of yesterday, and make those persons who are not satisfied with the new state of things doubt still more of its continuance.

The Orange party have been much annoyed by the birth of the Prince, and particularly by the unfortunate coincidence of the retirement of Sir Robert Peel. This party flattered itself that a Tory Cabinet would have been sufficiently favourable to Holland to commence a restoration of the Netherlands; nothing but that. Now that the experience of the last four months has proved to them that it was not of that which Sir Robert Peel thought, but of respecting the acts already accomplished when he came into power, I cannot imagine upon what the Orangists have built their hopes.

The day before yesterday the Second Chamber of the States-General at the Hague held a secret sitting, at which some diplomatic communications were made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The greatest intrigues have been used here to know to what subject it referred.

General Count Esterhazy arrived here on Sunday, to announce the death of the Emperor of Austria, and the succession of his son. Yesterday he made an official notification of his mission. To-day he dines at Court, and to-morrow will assist at a review, where the King is to inspect several squadrons of cavalry.

Count Henri de Mérode, Prince of Rubempere, who is the bearer of the King's answer to the notification brought by Count Esterhary, left to day for the capital of Austria.—*Times, April* 17.

DESPATCHES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, COMPILED BY LIEUT-COL. GURWOOD.

This is a very remarkable and interesting publication. The official despatches and private letters which it contains display, moral qualities of the highest order, and of a nature far more diversified than the ordinary but erroneous estimate of the noble author's character might induce us to expect. No man can rise from the perusal of these volumes without being impressed with a conviction that the Duke of Wellington is a first-rate mind, and that its possessor must have become eminent in any walk of life. There is quite as much of the statesmen as of the soldier in these documents. They display promptitude, sagacity, decision, extraordinary powers of combination and arrangement, minute attention to details, joined with a faculty of generalization rarely to be found. In addition to these qualities, we discover the simplicity and candour of a great mind; and frequent traits of humanity and kindness break out in the course of the correspondence. We will begin our extracts with an instance of this kind. But in order to render the passage intelligible, it is necessary to mention, that subsequently to the fall of Seringapatam, in 1799, the tranquillity of the Mysore territory was interrupted by the celebrated Dhoondiah Waugh, one of those adventurers who have so often subverted empires and founded dynasties in the East. Colonel Wellesley, being then in command of Mysore, marched against Dhoondiah, and the result of the expedition was, that the freebooter was defeated and killed. The rest shall be told in the words of Colonel Gurwood:—

"Among the baggage was found Sulsbuth Khan, a son of Dhoondiah, an infant of about four years old. He was taken to Colonel Wellesley's tent, and afterwards most kindly and liberally taken care of by him. Sir Arthur, on his departure from India, left some hundred pounds for the use of the boy in the hands of Colonel Symmonds, the judge and collector at Seringapatam. When Colonel Symmonds retired from service, the Hon. Arthur Cole, the resident at the Court of Mysore, took charge of him, and had him placed in the Rajah's service. He was a fine, handsome, intelligent youth. Sulsbuth Khan died of cholera in 1822."—Vol. I., page 76.

We could have wished to extract a very able paper addressed by Colonel Wellesley to Major-General Baird, on the subject of the intended operations in the Red Sea, at the period of the French invasion of Egypt; but the document is too long for insertion, and much too valuable to be curtailed. The same remark will apply to the statesmanlike memorandum upon Seringapatam. The successes in Mysore were followed by the Mahratta war, and those splendid events in the Deccan, of which the most brilliant was the battle of Assaye. Circumstances compelled General Wellesley to engage the combined Mahratta chiefs with half his army. It was a victory that came upon the conquerors by surprise: yet was it complete in its immediate result, and most important in its remoter consequences. We insert an interesting account of the battle, contained in a letter from General Wellesley to Lieutenant-Colonel Munro:—

"Camp at Cherikain, Nov. 1, 1803.

"My dear Munro,—As you are a judge of a military operation, and as I am desirous of having your opinion on my side, I am about to give you an account of the battle of Assaye, in answer to your letter of the 19th of October, in which I think I shall solve all the doubts which must naturally occur to any man who looks at that transaction without a sufficient knowledge of the facts. Before you will receive this, you will most probably have seen my public letter to the Governor-General regarding the action, a copy of which was sent to General Campbell that he may give you a general outline of the facts. Your principal objection to the action is, that I detached Colonel Stevenson. The fact is, I did not detach Colonel Stevenson. His was a separate corps, equally strong, if not stronger than mine. We were desirous to engage the enemy at the same time, and settled a plan accordingly for an attack on the morning of the 24th. We separated on the 22d, he to march by the western, I by the eastern road, round the hills between Budnapoor and Jalna; and I have to observe that this separation was necessary—first, because both corps could not pass through the same defiles in one day; secondly, because it was to be apprehended that if we left open one of the roads through these hills, the enemy might have passed to the southward while we were going to the northward, and then the action would have been delayed, or probably avoided altogether. Colonel Stevenson and I were never more than 12 miles distant from each other; and when I moved forward to the action of the 23d, we were not much more than 8 miles. As usual, we depended for our intelligence of the enemy's position on the common hircarrahs of the country. Their horse were so numerous, that without an army their position could not be reconnoitred by an European officer; and even the hircarrahs in our own service, who were accustomed to examine and report positions, cannot be employed here, as, being natives of the Carnatic, they are as well known as an European.

"The hircarrahs reported the enemy to be at Bokerdun. Their right was at Bokerdun, which was the principal place in their position, and gave the name to the district in which they were encamped; but their left, in which was their infantry, which I was to attack, was at Assye, about six or eight miles from Bokerdun. I directed my march, so as to be within 12 or 14 miles of their army at Bokerdun, as I thought, on the 23d. But when I arrived at the ground of encampment, I found that I was not more than five or six miles from it. I was then informed that the cavalry had marched, and the infantry was about to follow, but was still on the ground; at all events, it was necessary to ascertain these points, and I could not venture to reconnoitre without my whole force. But I believed the report to be true, and I determined to attack the infantry, if it remained still upon the ground. I apprised Colonel Stevenson of this determination, and desired him to move forward. Upon marching on, I found not only their infantry but their cavalry encamped in a most formidable position, which, by the by, it would have been impossible for me to attack if, when the infantry changed their front, they had taken care to occupy the only passage there was across the Kaitha.

"When I found their whole army and contemplated their position of course I considered whether I should attack immediately, or should delay to the following morning. I determined upon the immediate attack, because I saw clearly that if I determined to return to my camp at Naulniah, I should have been followed thither by the whole of the enemy's cavalry, and I might have suffered some loss; instead of attacking I might have been attacked there in the morning; and at all events I should have found it very difficult to secure my baggage, as I did, in any place so near the enemy's camp, in which they should know it was; I therefore determined upon the attack immediately.

"It was certainly a most desperate one, but our guns were not silenced. Our bullocks, and the people who were employed to draw them, were shot, and they could not all be drawn on, but some were, and all continued to fire as long as the fire could be of any use.

"Desperate as the action was, our loss would not have exceeded one-half of its present amount if it had not been for a mistake in the officer who led the pickets which were on the right of the first line.

"When the enemy changed their position they threw their left to Assaye, in which village they had some infantry, and it was surrounded by cannon. As soon as I saw that, I directed the officer commanding the pickets to keep out of shot from that village, instead of that he led directly upon it. The 74th, which were on the right of the first line, followed the pickets, and the great loss we sustained was in those two bodies. Another evil which resulted from this mistake was the necessity of introducing the cavalry into the cannonade and the action long before it was time; by which that corps lost many men, and its unity and efficiency, that I intended to bring forward in a close pursuit at the end of the day. But it was necessary to bring forward the cavalry to save the remains of the 74th, and the pickets, which would otherwise have been destroyed. Another evil resulting from it was, that we had then no reserve left, and a parcel of stragglers cut up our wounded; and straggling infantry, who pretended, to be dead, turned their guns upon our backs.

"After all, notwithstanding this attack upon Assaye by our right and the cavalry, no impression was made upon the corps collected there, till I made a movement upon it with some troops taken from our left, after the enemy's right had been defeated; and it would have been as well to have left it alone entirely till that movement was made.

"However, I do not wish to cast any reflection upon the officer who led the pickets. I lament the consequences of his mistake, but I must acknowledge that it was not possible for a man to lead a body into a hotter fire than he did the pickets on that day against Assaye.

"After the action there was no pursuit, because our cavalry was not then in a state to pursue. It was near dark when the action was over, and we passed the night on the field of battle.

"Colonel Stevenson marched with a part of his troops as soon as he heard that I was about to move forward, and he also moved upon Bokerdun. He did not receive my letter till evening. He got entangled in a nullah in the night, and arrived at Bokerdun, about 8 miles from me to the westward, at 8 in the morning of the 24th.

"The enemy passed the night of the 23d at about 12 miles from the field of battle, 12 from the Adjuntee Ghaut, and 8 from Bokerdun. As soon as they heard that Colonel Stevenson was advancing to the latter place, they set off, and never stopped till they had got down the Ghaut, where they arrived in the course of the night of the 24th. After his difficulties of the night of the 23d, Colonel Stevenson was in no state to follow them, and did not do so until the 26th. The reason for which he was detained till that day was, that I might have the benefit of the assistance of his surgeons to dress my wounded soldiers, many of whom, after all, were not dressed for nearly a week, for want of the necessary number of medical men. I had also a long and difficult negotiation with the Nizam's sirdars, to induce them to admit my wounded into any of the Nizam's forts; and I could not allow them to depart until I had settled that point. Besides, I knew that the enemy had passed the Ghaut, and that to pursue them a day sooner or a day later could make no difference. Since the battle, Stevenson has taken Burhampoor and Asseerghur. I have defended the Nizam's territories. They first threatened them through the Casserbarry Ghaut, and I moved to the southward, to the neighbourhood of Aurungabad; I then saw clearly that they intended to attempt the siege of Asseerghur, and I moved up to the northward, and descended the Adjuntee Ghaut, and stopped Scindiah. Stevenson took Asseerghur on the 21st; I heard the intelligence on the 24th, and that the Rajah of Berar had come to the south with an army. I ascended the Ghaut on the 25th, and have marched 120 miles since in eight days, by which I have saved all our convoys and the Nizam's territories. I have been near the Rajah of Berar two days, in the course of which he was marched five times, and I suspect that he is now off to his own country, finding that he can do nothing in this. If that is the case, I shall soon begin an offensive operation there.

"But these exertions, I fear, cannot last; and yet, if they are relaxed, such is the total absence of all government and means of defence in this country, that it must fall. It makes me sick to have anything to do with them; and it is impossible to describe their state. Pray exert yourself for Bisnapah Pundit. Believe me, &c.,

"ARTHUR WELLESLY."

"Lieutenant-Colonel Munro."

These volumes, three in number, contain the most authentic history of the Duke of Wellington's civil and military career, from the period of his embarkation at Cork, in command of the 33d Regiment, to join the Duke of York's army in the Netherlands, in the summer of 1794, down to the sailing from the same port in July, 1808, of the expedition to Portugal. The Duke of Wellington is now his own historian; and we are very much mistaken indeed if his character, distinguished as it was before, does not acquire additional lustre from the present publication. Nothing can add to his military reputation, but these documents prove the noble duke to be a great deal more than a mere soldier. They exhibit a comprehension of intellect, a fertility, vigour, and variety of mental resources, such as fall to the lot of few. What increases the charm of this exhibition is, that the possessor of those rare faculties exercises them with an ease and simplicity almost amounting to unconsciousness. He not only bears his faculties meekly but with humility, and readily, explains any doubt that may arise as to the prudence of his conduct in particular cases. Of the noble duke's candour in this respect the reader has seen an instance in the letter to Colonel Munro. At the close of those volumes we find ourselves standing only upon the threshold of the great captain's extraordinary career; with impatience proportionate to the pleasure which we have derived from the commencement of the undertaking we look for its completion.—*Times, April* 17.

TAKING THE VEIL.

(From the *Tipperary Free Press*,)—The beautiful church of Carrick-on-Suir was thronged on Sunday to witness the ceremony of the reception of Miss Doherty, lately of Caher, into the Presentation Order of Religieuses. After last mass the Right Rev. Dr. Abraham, the venerable bishop of this diocese, arrayed in pontificals, proceeded to the church, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. Conolly, parish priest of Carrick, the Rev. Mr. Tobin, parish priest of Caher, and the Rev. Messrs. O'Connor and Hyland, curates. Shortly after the postulante entered the sanctuary and was accompanied to the altar by the rev. mother, Mrs. Frances Smith, and Mrs. Mary De Sales Burke, mother-assistant. The joy of those ladies in conducting one whom they esteem so much to the sacrifice of all earthly consideration was manifest in their countenances. Miss Doherty was dressed in the usual fashionable gear of the day which in a few moments she was to put off for the dress that distinguishes the religious order which she was about to embrace. After the preliminary ceremonies, and the interrogatories made by the Bishop, the veil was placed on the postulante, and that beautiful and inspiring hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus," was performed in excellent style. At the conclusion of the ceremony the "Te Deum" was performed, and also the affecting hymn, "Ecce quam bonam Deus." On the following morning Miss Mullaley and Fitzpatrick were professed nuns of the same order, in the same church, after the custom of the impressive rites appointed for the ceremony. The church was crowded, as on the preceding day, with individuals of all ranks and persuasions. On Monday Miss Lalor, daughter of Mr. Terence Lalor, merchant, took the veil in the Presentation Convent, in Clonmel. The ceremony of profession, which was of the most imposing description, was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Abraham, Bishop of Waterford, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Baldwin, Power, and Burke. A number of clergymen from the neighbouring parishes attended.

GRAND DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

Yesterday the Easter Dinner was given by the Lord Mayor. Upwards of 300 sat down to dinner. Amongst them we noticed the Bishop of London, Lady Bagot, Miss Bagot, the Bishop of Oxford, Lady Cust, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Ohio, the Countess De Salis, the Wartemberg Minister, the Belgian Minister, the Brazilian Minister, the Grecian Minister the Mexican Minister, the Bavarian Minister, the American Minister, the Swedish Minister, Sir E. Cust, Sir William Follett, the Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company.

The first toast given by the Lord Mayor was "Church and King," after which followed "the Queen, then "the Princess Victoria, and the rest of the Royal Family," and "the Army and Navy of the United Kingdom."

When the Lord Mayor proposed "His Majesty's Ministers," a great struggle took place between those who approved and those who disapproved of the toast. The dissentients were evidently by far the more numerous party.

The Lord Mayor then proposed the health of "the Minister for Wurtemberg and the other Foreign Ministers," of whose company he felt, he declared, extremely proud.

The Wurtemberg Minister returned thanks in a few words.

The Lord Mayor next proposed "the Lord Bishop of London." The first toast comprehended the church of which that prelate was so distinguished an ornament. They all knew with what great power the right rev. bishop discharged the sacred duties of his office, and would all bear upon this occasion the warmest testimony to his high merits and character.

The Bishop of London, in returning thanks, alluded to the great exertions of the Lord Mayor, and most of the city magistracy, in preventing crime. A connexion was thus established between the duties of the sacred profession and those of the magistrate, and he was convinced that the connexion would be kept up with the utmost firmness and effect.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of the Bishop of Oxford, spoke of the services rendered to the Royal hospitals by that right rev. bishop.

The Lord Mayor said that the next toast he had to propose would, he was convinced, be received with all the respect which was due to a man who was most highly distinguished as a great military commander (loud cheers); not only as a great military commander, but as a great statesman, to whom the public in general, and the citizens of London in particular, were under the deepest obligations. (Cheers.) Every body present knew that he meant the Duke of Wellington. They knew that he meant a man who had fought the battles of his country, and in time of peace endeavoured to direct the energies of his great mind to the advantage of the community, by aiding his majesty with his counsel; who served his sovereign with singular fidelity, at the same time that he advanced the interests of the public to the utmost.

The toast was received with very loud and general applause.

The Lord Mayor said that he was about to propose a toast which he was confident would be received with the same sincerity of applause which was bestowed upon that of the Duke of Wellington. They well knew the peculiar circumstances under which Sir Robert Peel took into his hands the reins of government, and proceeded to direct the affairs of the state; and they knew too the sacrifices of domestic comfort made by that hon. and distinguished individual for the benefit of the nation. (Loud cheers.) Events sometimes turned out contrary to expectation and such had been the case in a recent instance

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but if ever a man was disposed and qualified to serve his Sovreign and the public with energy and effect, that man was Sir Robert Peel. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) But a short time had elapsed since the illustrious personof whom he spoke sat in that room on his right hand, after having travelled from the confines of Italy to take upon himself the difficult task of heading the Administration of the country, (and he the Lord Mayor) felt proud of the honour of having for his guest a man who cared nothing about personal inconvenience, hazard, and trouble in the performance of his duty to his Sovereign. (Immense cheering.)

The bishop of London proposed "The health of the Lord Mayor, and thanks to him for his hospitality." (Great cheering.)

The Minister of Wurtemberg proposed "The health of the Lady Mayoress," which was drunk with the highest honours.

The next toast was that of the Bishop of Ohio, who in returning thanks said, that although the church which he represented was not what was called the established church, it was similer in its articles and indeed in every thing essential, to the church of England. (Cheers.)

The toasts which followed were, "the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England," "the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company," "Mr. Ward and the British merchants," and "Sir William Follet and the English bar."

Sir W. Follett, in returning thanks for the honour done him and the bar, said, that he hoped the profession would maintain the independence and the institutions of the country with as much zeal now as they exercised in other times of difficulty and trouble. (Great cheers.)

The last toast was "Prosperity to the city of London." The dinner, which was an extremely good one, was served up by Mr. Terry. Mr. Harper, the celebrated trumpeter, led the band. The entertainment was conducted with a great deal of spirit,—*Times, April* 21.

THE SCOTCH DEFAULTERS.

Of the Scottish Representatives, only four have belied the hopes of their constituents. Mr. Hope Johnstone is a worthy gentleman, but he has always been an avowed Tory, yielding to the Reform Bill because he found resistance vain. Sir Andrew Agnew's saintly course has been so wayward, that no mortal had any apology for relying upon him. But there are some Members who have fairly duped their constituents by false professions.

First on the list, stands Mr. John Maxwell, the *soi disant* Liberal Member for Lanarkshire. Mr. Maxwell had not the courage to vote *against* Lord John Russell's resolution—he sneaked out of the House after the vote was called; and when Lord John moved his second or supplementary resolution, Mr. Maxwell, still without voting, made a speech against it. At first, he had no better excuse to offer for keeping out of the way, than the absence of the word "Christain" from the resolution. He has since, however, we are informed, be thought him of a better apology—He has remembered (or discovered) that in his address to the constituency of Lanarkshire and in his speech from the hustings, he pledged himself to wait till the report of the Irish Church Commissioners should show whether there where a surplus or not, and in the event of there being one, to take the opinion of his constituents as to what ought to be done with it. "Therefore," says Mr. Maxwell," I acted quite in conformity with my pledge in abstaining from voting." Not exactly in conformity with its words; and unless it were meant as an equivoque, which should have one meaning to the hearer and another to the speaker, not exactly in conformity with its sense. Mr. Maxwell's declaration, by recognizing the right of his constituents to prescribe the mode of dealing with the surplus, recognized the principle of Lord John Russell's motion. In this sense it was understood by them. It is not, however, a mere simple breach of faith on the part of the Member for Lanarkshire—it is evident that he had contemplated before hand the juggle he is now attempting to play off. The declaration, that under certain circumstances he would take the opinion of his constituents, has evidently been made solely for the purpose of enabling him to *hedge* as he did on the late occasion. While he was in the act of making the fairest promises to his constituents, he was planning how he could most easily escape from performing them. *Coute qu'il coute*, Mr. Maxwell must be turned out at the next election—and he *will* be. He has always been regarded as a *pis-aller* by the Hamilton family. In order to strengthen himself, he has encouraged the hand loom weavers in the delusive belief that boards of trade would relieve their distress. He has feigned this conviction in the hope of gaining so many adherents among the village voters, as would enable him to defy the Hamilton family, in the face of a strong Tory interest in the county of Lanark, to cast him off. He has encouraged a suffering class to lean, on a broken reed in order to make them subservient to his own political aggrandizement. His conduct in regard to Lord John Russell's resolution is only a consistent portion of his selfish policy. If the county of Lanark again returns this man, it well deserves to be misrepresented and betrayed. There are occasions on which a real ought to be opposed to a pseudo Liberal, even at the hazard of allowing a Tory to slip in. Such an occasion is that afforded by the revelation of his true character recently made by the Member for Lanarkshire. From the information we have received, we cannot doubt that the real Reformers of that county if they exert themselves are able to return a good man in defiance of the combined efforts of the Whig and Tory Aristocracy. Many instances have been pointed out to us in which Reformers have hung back from registering, simply because they had no confidence in the only man who come forward on the Liberal side. These Reformers must now buckle on their armour, to oppose him whom they have so justly appreciated.

Next in order comes the Member for Renfrewshire, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart. In one respect he is better than Mr. Maxwell: he went over to the enemy in the face of day: he did not attempt to juggle his constituents by declining to vote: to a certain extent, he was politically what Bailie Nicol Jarvie in another sense termed his Cateran cousin—"an honest rogue." Taken, however, "in the whole piece," as the linen-drapers say, Sir Michael is not one whit a sounder man than his worthy cousin the Member for Lanarkshire. So decidedly was this the feeling of the county he represents, that every exertion was made by the independent interest at the last election to get rid of him. He was returned solely because three influential families, who are endeavouring by means of a family compact to divide the county of Renfrew among them, would not withdraw their nominee. The Reformers, seeing these aristocratical Whigs obstinate, allowed their candidate to withdraw, in order to save the county from a Tory. They did this with considerable reluctance—not merely because they felt that it was a sacrifice of their independence, but because they knew that Sir Michael was a slippery character. They remembered how he had coquetted with the Duke of Wellington up to the moment of his Grace's leaving office in consequence of his No-Reform declaration. They remembered how strongly Sir Robert Peel expressed his sense of the extent to which Sir Michael had committed himself when he gave in his adhesion to Earl Grey. They knew that political faithlessness was "the badge of all the tribe;" that one brother had accepted office under Sir William Rae; and that another canvassed Greenock in opposition to Mr. Wallace, at the very time when Sir Michael was claiming the suffrages of the Reformers in Renfrewshire. They saw, moreover, the visible reluctance with which Sir Michael issued such a declaration as the times required. It was therefore most unwillingly that the Reformers of Renfrewshire swallowed this nauseous dose; and events have justified their repugnance to it. In the teeth of the most solemn pledges, he has gone over to the enemy. Next time there can be no hesitation. Come what come may, he must be opposed; and if the parties to the family compact by standing out allow a Tory to get in, theirs will be the disgrace. But of this we are happy to think there is no danger. We learn from those who have anxiously scrutinized the registry of Renfrewshire, that beyond a doubt at the next election treachery will be punished, and the independance of the country established.

Of that eminently week brother, Mr. Andrew Johnstone, we feel less inclined to speek, seeing that he is on the eve of receiving a very unequivocal remonstrance from his constituents. Had the Tory candidate come to the poll at last election, Mr. Johnstone would have polled 120 votes in Cupar and 110 in St. Andrew's. A requisition* calling upon him to resign, in consequence of his vote on Lord John Russell's motion, had early in the week received 89 signatures in Cupar, and a still larger number in St. Andrew's. This is creditable to the constituency, and has been most richly deserved by the Representative. He knows that the only subject upon which he was mistrusted was this very Church question. He knows that he was tied down upon it by promises which would have bound any trustworthy man. There are Protestant as well Papist Jesuits. We congratulate the St. Andrew's Burghs on the prospect of getting quit of a shuffling Pharisee—a pragmatical blender of sacred and civil affairs, who has more than once deserted his post in Parliament to keep the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in order.

Last not least, comes George Sinclair, the misrepresenter of Caithness. On every one question during the present session on which the Liberals stood opposed to the upholders of the old rotten system, has this unfortunate man shrunk back from all his former professions. He has voted against the Liberal Speaker—he has voted in favour of the Tory address—he has voted against Lord John Russell's motion. In acting thus, he has taken a most unhandsome advantage of the generosity of his constituents, who, moved by his pretended illness, re-elected him without calling upon him to appear amongst them, and thus allowed him to escape unpledged. Not contented with this unscrupulous use of over-confidence, he had the *good taste* on Thursday evening to volunteer his services as the trumpeter of Sir Robert Peel. When we saw him after this matchless exhibition walking down Parliament Street with the Croker-ite member for Westminster, we could not help saying, "Sure such a pair!" Can this *ci-devant* Reformer sink lower? Yes: he looks to secure his re-election for Caithness by the aid of his former conscientious opponents. The very persons are busy canvassing for him. They have raised the cry of "the Church is in danger." They have dared to do this in Presbyterian Scotland, because the bloated, anti-national, prelatical Church of Ireland has been threatened to be reduced within more rational limits. Should they succeed, how would their new protégé look?—supported by his old opponents, scouted by his old friends, recommended under false pretences by men whom he despises! If Caithness would not be regarded as the last refuge of stupid bigotry, she must cast off Mr. George Sinclair.

We address these considerations with no slight confidence to the constituencies of Scotland. The Reformers of that country have fought the battle of independence unflinchingly. They have shown, in general, that they can choose well: let them set us a no less important lesson, in punishing apostacy and desertion. They have before their judgment-seat four political culprits of as unmitigated criminality as ever were brought up for sentence.

The votes given by several of the Scotch Members since the opening of the session, appear only to have confirmed the suspicions of their political honesty which were entertained at the time of their election. The promises which were exacted from some candidates on the hustings to oppose or support certain men and measures, and to resign their seats when called upon by a majority of their supporters, prove the distrust with which they were regarded even then. *But why did the Reformers elect men whose sincerity they doubted?* In some cases, because they were at a loss for better candidates. And this is a difficulty which will occur again unless local predilections and prejudices are laid aside, and the constituencies look beyond the narrow sphere of their own neighbourhood for a suitable, representative—careless as to the place of his birth or private residence, anxious only as to his qualification as a Member of Parliament. It was on this principle that the electors of Dundee acted when they chose Sir Henry Parnell; and they have never repented of their choice. It will not be easy to point out Sir Henry's equal in Parliamentary knowledge and real though unobtrusive efficiency; but the services of men of his order of qualifications may, we doubt not, be had by a constituency anxious to possess them. For instance, there is Colonel Torrens, we deem it a public misfortune that he is not now in Parliament. He possesses talents and knowledge which rendered him a highly useful member of the Legislature. He is a decided, without being a violent, advocate of Liberal opinions—of the Ballot and Triennial Parliaments; is a first-rate political economist; and has the faculty of clearly explaining to others what he understands perfectly himself—the principles and practice of free trade. He is besides secure of attention in the House of Commons—a point of great consequence in estimating the value of a Representative. Having these and other qualifications so essential to the efficient performance of Parliamentary duties, it is we repeat matter of regret that Colonel Torrens should be excluded from the House of Commons; and we trust that an opportunity will soon offer to some enlightened constituency to return him. As long as such men are to be had, it is their own fault if the people are badly represented,—*Spectator.*

* The requisition is in the following terms—

"ANDREW JOHNSTONE, Esq. M. P.

"SIR—Your recent conduct on the question before the House of Commons relative to the disposal of the surplus revenues of the Irish Church, having excited our greatest dissatisfaction, we the undersigned Electors of Cupar, your supporters at the last election, now call upon you to vacate your seat, in terms of your public pledge to resign at any time when called on by a majority of your supporters in the district—We are," &c.

SECURITIES FOR A LIBERAL MINISTRY.

"Put not your trust in princes," is a maxim which Liberal statesmen ought especially to keep in mind. The experience of some thousand years has shown its wisdom; and recent events in this country must have convinced the men who are now employed in the work of constructing an Administration, that William the Fourth is not more trustworthy than his predecessors on the throne, or than monarchs generally from the days of Solomon to the present. The political history of England affords no instance of a more thorough Machiavelism than that which the Court faction employed, first to inveigle Lord Melbourne into the conduct of the Government, and then to drive him from it. That somewhat experienced man of the world, and his colleagues, were completely duped. They trusted to outward appearances. They had the support of a vast majority of the People's Representatives; and all *seemed* smooth and satisfactory at Court. But they were the victims of treachery: and it is certain, although professions of regard may and probably will be lavished upon them, when they again become the ostensible counsellors of the Crown, that the same arts which worked their sudden downfal in November, will be indefatigably employed to undermine their new Cabinet.

"A burnt child," they say, "fears the fire;" and "he who allows a serpent to sting him twice, deserves to die of the poison." If Lord Melbourne, or any Liberal Minister, is again persuaded to take office without obtaining the best practicable security against a repetition of what he endured from the Court faction last autumn, he may be set down as less discreet than the twice-burnt child or the twice-stung peasant. There is no reason to believe that Lord Melbourne will act with such folly. He will not undertake the responsible duties of Prime Minister merely as a convenience to the Tory party. This is no doubt disagreeable to the Court, that seeks to cajole and to use, but will not trust him.

It is far from a bad omen that some delay has taken place in the construction of the new Ministry. This seems to prove that it is not a mere affair of the Palace, but that terms are to be made and securities required. The King's secret advisers would like exceedingly to patch up an Administration of complaisant placehunters in the course of a day or two. But the temper of the Nation, and of the House of Commons, forbids the attempt, and compels resort to statesmen of a less accommodating disposition. Doubtless every effort is made to throw difficulties in the way of such uncourtierlike persons. Hence the delay, which they who have caused it complain of.

There are no divisions in the Liberal ranks. The different sections of the late Opposition act together cordially. O Connell is not overbearing, neither are the leaders of the English Reformers unreasonable. As for the Whigs, it would be strange indeed if they were dissatisfied; since they will be allowed to engross nearly all the solid fruits of victory by their disinterested allies. There is therefore, it may be confidently stated, no "hitch"—no internal difficulty among the Liberals. We do not pretend to known that there is any "hitch" in any other quarter; but we may fairly assume that Lord Melbourne will require a cleansing of the Household, annoy in the extreme to the minions of the Palace and displeasing to their august patrons. It is to be expected that the control and the patronage of the Army will no longer be suffered to remain in the hands of the Duke's Tory lieutenant and obsequious tool. A considerable accession to the numbers of the Liberal Peerage may be an indispensable condition with Lord Melbourne. If we are not wide of the mark in these conjectures, we have shown reason sufficient to account for a much longer delay in the construction of the Cabinet than has yet occurred.

The Whigs must be given up as imbecile and untenable, if they do not discard the *conciliatory* system, which they pursued under Earl Grey. It is not merely from the more showy and leading offices that the Tories should be expelled: throughout the country, in every department of the Government, local or general, unfaithful and lukewarm servants must be discarded. No Ministry can stand which was betrayed, like Earl Grey's, by its own subalterns. At the last election, the impolicy of promoting avowed enemies to places of profit and influence was strikingly manifest: we know of more than one Liberal Member, the loss of whose seat is solely to be ascribed to the disgust which this practice had created in the minds of formerly zealous Liberals. As long as Toryism is so strong in the land, it would be sheer infatuation to neglect the usual and fair means of combatting it. The country should swarm with Liberal as it now does with Tory employés. When General Jackson was elected President of the United States, he replaced the persons he found in the numerous public offices with his own partisans; he made a "complete sweep" of all his enemies; and so he was enabled to bid defiance to a powerful opposition. This is the policy which the English Tories have uniformly pursued; and thus, when a struggle ensues, they find zealous and interested partisans in every place.

To say that a Liberal Ministry should rely upon mere *independent* support, is fine talking. Such a Ministry must, and it will, rely in a great degree upon the aid of the personally disinterested. But until a miraculous change is effected in human feelings, vast numbers in any country will go where their private interest leads them, and will help those who reward them. It is also very like hypocrisy to profess a regard for Liberal principles, while they who exert themselves in opposition to those principles are the objects of your favour and patronage. We need not pursue this subject further. The result of the conciliatory system has been found to be disastrous in the extreme. We may therefore conclude that it will no longer be persevered in; and that the new Ministers will not only insist upon nominating their friends to the chief offices of State—of the Army, the Navy, and the Household—but that in the disposal of the patronage of the Church, and of the minor administrative offices, the principle of rewarding their allies and discouraging their opponents will be recognized and acted on, with due attention to personal merit and fitness.

As we have before intimated, there can be no doubt that the Court is reluctant to grant Lord Melbourne the same power and privileges which Tory Ministers always obtain. It is not *intended*, by dismissal of the late Administration, that its system of government should be overthrown: this the Court would maintain entire, or as nearly so as possible. But the object of the Liberal majority of the House of Commons is to contruct an Administration willing to act in the spirit of the Reform Act. The present opportunity of effecting this can only be lost by indiscretion, or want of firmness on the part of the National Representatives. While they stand fast to their duty and their principles, we are safe, even though Lord Melbourne should fail but let him "screw his courage to the sticking-place, and he'll *not* fail."

TORY AGITATION.

The Tories are endeavouring to prop up their drooping cause by invoking the pressure from without. They are doing their best to enact with effect the parts of political incendiaries. Throughout the country the emissaries of the Carlton Club are busied in getting up addresses to the King and Sir Robert Peel, condemning the conduct of the House of Commons and the last change in the Royal councils. Sir Robert Peel told the party at the Lord Major's Dinner, that the country called loudly for repose, and that it was sick of agitation. In order to testify his desire to comply with the national wishes, Sir Robert, a few days after the delivery of the speech, threw the whole country into a state of prolonged and vehement agitation, by dissolving the Parliament. His partisans, finding that their appeal to the electors has ended in the discomfiture of their chief, are now engaged in following up the system of exciting the people out of doors. They pretend to be the exclusive friends of order; but all their proceedings tend to produce confusion. They profess unbounded loyalty to the King; but they are striving to embarrass the progress of his Government. If the people are taught to regard the constituted authorities with disrespect, whose fault is it if not that of the Tories? The Liberals of the House of Commons are reviled as liars, outcast, vagabonds, purjured and pennyless scoundrels, by the organs of the Tory party. In that majority are to be found the representatives of the old aristocracy of the country—the Russells, Howards, Stanleys, Cavendishes, Talbots, Seymours, Campbells, Stuarts, Hamiltons, Butlers, and Fitzgeralds; of the monied aristocracy—the Grosvenors, Lansdowns, Cowers, and Wentworths; of the wealthy bankers and merchants—the Denisons, Grotes, Pattisons, Cockerells, Heathcotes, Marshalls, Phillipses, Smiths, Robartses, and Bidduphs; of the country gentlemen of England, Scotland, and Ireland—the Beaumonts, Wrottesleys, Littletons, Ords, Curteises, Byngs, Fergusons, and Bellews. These are the men, with their associates, whom the Tories foolishly audacious, hold up to the country as conspirators against the King and the Constitution. In the most violent periods of popular excitement, even in the dark days of Castlereagh and Sidmouth, the pratice of vilifying the supreme Council of the Nation was never so recklessly and perseveringly followed as in our own times by the enraged and baffled Tory faction. The King is exhorted, by these disturbers of the public tranquillity, to continue a Ministry in power whom the National Representives refuse to trust. This is the burden of the numerous addresses to the King and Sir Robert Peel, which have been so industriously got up in every part of the country. If at some future time the masses should resolve to act in accordance with the principles now sought to be instilled into them,—if they should really set at nought the authority of Parliament, and treat the majority of the Representative body as a despicable faction,—the Tories may look back upon their present proceedings, and curse the disorganizing spirit they had raised.

It is gratifying to know, that notwithstanding their virulence and industry, and the unscrupulous methods which they take to inflame the public mind, the Tories have not as yet succeeded in moving the masses. They make a vast parade of the places in which addresses have been got up to Sir Robert Peel; but it is worthy of remark, that in no one place of any size or importance have they ventured to call a public meeting. Their proceedings are all in the "hole-and-corner" style—snug and safe from the intrusion of those whose concurrence they falsely pretend to have secured. Unquestionably there are many Tories in England, and more who from fear of their landlords and patrons are obliged to follow in the wake of Toryism. But the fact that the party has invariably avoided public meetings, is of itself conclusive evidence that they are every where in a minority of the inhabitants.

A cursory glance of the list of places from which addresses have been sent up to Sir Robert Peel, will convince all but the most ignorant and bigoted, that the mass of the nation does not partake in the Tory longing to see the Imposters restored to power. If the great towns and counties had joined the Tory movement, we should not have seen addresses from 280 such insignificant hamlets as the following paraded in the *Post*, *Standard*, and *Times*. Only look at the list which we subjoin; as a fair specimen of the vast majority of the Tory gathering.

Upton Magna,	Brewood,
Longden,	Tartaraghan,
Aisholt,	Laymesmead,
Hobbling,	Isle of Anholme.
Horfield,	Poulton,
Hitchin,	Graveley,
Little Gadsden,	Munden,
Chilmark,	Bourn,
Ufculme,	Tathwell,
Watton,	Battlefield,
Ruby,	Dalverton,
Telfout,	Hayes,
Telfout Evais,	Eglwysfach,

Some of these places we know to be among the very smallest that can be called hamlets; but of the majority we confess that we never heard till now.

The object of this parade of names is to impose upon the ignorant; and it is certain that to some extent at least the attempt will succeed. It therefore may be necessary to counteract it by calling on the Nation to speak forth in its might. Let *public* meetings be called in the counties and the principal towns; let the Tories be invited to try their strength at them and let the real sentiments of the people be known. A wise example has been set in Edinburgh, where a meeting attended by fifteen hundred of the inhabitants was held, and an address to the King agreed to, which in a short time received 13,000 genuine signatures. The Tories dare not call a public meeting in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh. As Mr. Gisborne truly told Sir Robert Peel, he was popular at Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, but discarded by the inhabitants of the three British capitals.

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